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City of Cambridge.

THE

MAYOR'S ADDRESS,

AT THE

Organization of the City Government,

AND

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, AND THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE:
JOHN FORD & CO., CHRONICLE PRESS.
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CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Common Council, April 12, 1853.

Ordered, That twenty-five hundred copies of the Mayor's Address be printed for distribution, under the direction of the City Clerk.

Adopted, and sent up for concurrence.

EBEN M. DUNBAR, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, April 12, 1853.

Concurred.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL:—

When my official connection with the city terminated, five years ago, it was with no expectation, and, I can sincerely say, with no desire, on my part, of its renewal. I have had sufficient experience of the duties and responsibilities of this position to know that they are not to be coveted. I have, however, yielded my own feelings to what was represented to me as a general wish, and have come, though not without hesitation, yet with confidence that I should receive from the two Boards of the City Council — may I not hope from the citizens generally? — that countenance and support, without which my best intentioned efforts will be of little or no avail.

The office of Mayor, as an honorable office, and one evincing the confidence and regard of my fellow citizens, it would be strange insensibility in me not to appreciate; and I hesitate not to avow, that, after a period of two years of public service in this capacity, and the interval that has since elapsed, to be called again to this place of trust and responsibility, by so large and unsolicited a vote, is a testimonial of public approval particularly grateful to my feelings. I cannot fail to recognize in it a demand for my best efforts to fulfil all reasonable expectations, by a discharge of duty, according to the best of my ability and understanding, without prejudice, and without partiality.

Called, gentlemen, as I have been, to this position from the midst of my duties in the Legislature — duties, which I have not thought myself at liberty to abandon — having, from the place I occupy on one of the Committees, the care, in the House, of certain

measures affecting the most important interest of the Commonwealth, that of Education, I have not had time to give that attention to our municipal affairs, which would have been necessary to enable me to make to you, at this time, such remarks in reference to details, as would be of much practical utility. I must, therefore, reserve, for future communication, such recommendations to the two Boards, as more full acquaintance with the condition and wants of the city, in the several departments of the government, may suggest. My remarks, at present, must be of a more general nature than I should wish — perhaps more so than is usual on similar occasions. I will first ask your attention to a few considerations as to the functions of the office which I hold, in its connection with the two branches of the City Government.

The office of Mayor is one of great responsibility. His power and duty are clearly defined in the charter of the city, in the following terms: — "He shall be the chief executive officer of the city. He shall cause the laws and regulations of the city to be executed and enforced. He shall exercise a general supervision over the conduct of all subordinate officers, and cause their violation or neglect of duty to be punished." In the doings of the Board, with which he is more particularly connected, though no precise rules define the extent to which he shall participate in the deliberations upon measures proposed, in the final action that is taken, his function is more limited than that of any other member; for the charter expressly says — "he shall have a casting vote only." Let not the responsibility, therefore, of any particular measure rest on him, any farther than he has had an agency in its enactment. From no responsibility will he shrink, that properly belongs to him; but that responsibility mainly appertains to his executive character, and is measured exactly by his duty as prescribed by law.

In his private judgment, indeed, he might doubt the wisdom or expediency of a law of the State, or an ordinance of the City Council, or an order of the Board of Aldermen, yet he cannot allow his individual opinion to interpose to annul it; nor even should he express an opinion which would tend to impair its moral or its legal obligation. Every good citizen will yield obedience to existing laws, recognizing in them an expression of the public will; and, if he believe them to be in conflict with private rights, instead of resisting their execution, he will, for the time being, impose restraint

upon his feelings of opposition, and look to the power which enacted, to modify, or repeal, or seek relief through the ballot at the next election.

Under our popular forms of government there can be no justification for resistance to the law, for it is resistance to the will of the people. The recent immigrant, lately the subject of a monarchy, may be excused for regarding the government as having an interest distinct from, if not in opposition to, that of the people. But such a conception is inexcusable in one who has grown up in the midst of our institutions, and who cannot but know, that they who enact, and they who execute the laws, are themselves the mere agents of the people, acting to-day in their behalf, and giving expression to their will, and, to-morrow, yielding place to others, who come, in their turn, to take a part in the same routine of public service and public duty.

The executive powers of the Mayor, and those appertaining to the administration of police, are such and only such as he possesses in common with the whole Board of Aldermen. He should be regarded as the agent of that Board, or the instrumentality through which it acts. As such, he is liable to be called on, as emergencies arise, to act promptly, from his individual judgment, no opportunity being allowed him to take counsel. He is liable to err, but, doing the best that he is able, he needs an assurance that he can rely for support upon his associates in that Board, who are his legal co-adjutors. If he fail to receive that support, his arm is paralyzed ; they, who may be ill-disposed, are emboldened to set the laws at defiance, to commit excess, or acts of open violence — leading, it may be, to the destruction of property, perhaps of life.

A complete and efficient organization of the police department is of the first necessity. They, who support the government, have a claim on that government for protection, in all their rights of person and of property. For any injury, which any citizen of the Commonwealth may sustain, the Constitution declares that he " ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws." " He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely, and without any denial ; promptly, and without delay ; conformably to the laws." The theory is admirable ; but how lamentably does the practice fall short ! The obstacles are numerous which interpose to prevent the realization of

the promise. Still, in all our police regulations, it should be kept in view, and protection, the most complete, afforded to every, even the humblest, citizen, which the circumstances of the case admit.

When I last addressed the City Council from this place, I thought it my duty to present for their consideration some remarks upon the importance of the establishment of a Police Court, as likely to secure to our citizens a more equal, firm, and independent administration of justice.* I have seen no reason since to change the opinions I then expressed, but, on the contrary, much to confirm them; and I avail myself of this first opportunity to commend the subject again to your attention. A provision for such a Court was contained in the original draft of our City Charter, but, lest the anticipated expense attending it might endanger the acceptance of the act by the people, the provision was stricken out. Police Courts are established in almost all our cities, and in some of our large towns; and I am not informed of a single instance, in which, after one has been established, it has been discontinued. Should the business of the Court be such as to afford, by fees, a sufficient compensation to the Justice, the expense of providing a place for its sessions would be all that would necessarily attend its establish-

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* The following are the remarks above referred to: — "That variety of adjudication, that want of uniformity, under apparently the same circumstances, which is probably unavoidable, when the complaints may be carried for trial, sometimes to one, and sometimes to another, of a great number of magistrates, according to individual preference, can hardly fail to be attended with dissatisfaction, and is not likely to secure that respect and acquiescence from the citizens which are due from all under the administration of the laws. The power, moreover, possessed by the prosecutor, in civil actions, to select his tribunal, before whom he may compel the defendant to appear — a tribunal, who may be in the interest, personal, political, or pecuniary, of the plaintiff, though he may not be consciously biased by that interest — is nevertheless at variance with that provision of the Constitution, which says that 'it is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges, as free, impartial, and independent, as the lot of humanity will admit.'

"I disclaim altogether the least unfavorable imputation upon any of our Justices of the Peace, having no reason to believe that they have ever been influenced in their decisions by any other considerations, than those of law, and justice, and the public good. I am speaking only of the system of a great number of Justices' Courts, independent of each other, and equal in jurisdiction, among which the complainant or prosecutor may make his election, in comparison with that of a single Court, the Judge of which shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor for this express purpose, who may be presumed to feel the responsibility of his position the greater because undivided, and whose decisions, being more independent, will secure from the citizens a higher degree of respect."

ment. As a bill is now before the Legislature to make some amendments to our Charter, which, when it shall have passed to be enacted, must be submitted to the legal voters for their acceptance, a favorable opportunity is presented to take the sense of the citizens, at the same time, on the question of establishing a Police Court.

Our charter gives to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen the "exclusive power to appoint a City Marshal and assistants, a constable or constables, and all other police officers; and to remove the same from office for sufficient cause." An ordinance was passed, soon after the establishment of the City Government, "providing for the appointment, and prescribing the duties, of City Marshal, and establishing a City Watch." This ordinance, so far as it related to the appointment and duties of City Marshal and Deputies, was repealed, after having been in operation for nearly five years; and for nearly two years past, the place of those officers has been supplied by three Principal Constables, one in each Ward. The reasons for the change must, at the time, have seemed to the two Boards to be sufficient; and I have not the information which would enable me to say that it has not subserved some beneficial purpose. It would by no means become me to call in question the wisdom of the measure; but I may be permitted to suggest, that appointments, which are placed by the charter within the exclusive power of the Board of Aldermen, cannot legally be controlled by an ordinance of the City Council.

To secure unity of action, with promptness and efficiency, in the police department, which at times are indispensable to preserve the peace of the city, one responsible head to that department, to receive and execute the orders of the Mayor and Aldermen, to secure the observance of the ordinances of the City Council, and to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth, would seem to be an absolute necessity. I trust it will not be expected of me, by virtue of the office which I hold, to perform the duties which appropriately belong to a City Marshal, among the most important of which are those of receiving complaints of any violation of the laws of the Commonwealth, or of the ordinances of the city; causing offenders to be promptly prosecuted, and attending, on behalf of the city, at their trials.

How vast are the benefits resulting to a city from a well regulated police, every one is made sensible who has visited London,

that great metropolis of the world, with its two and a half millions of inhabitants. The system there introduced by Sir Robert Peel is so perfect, and its agents are at all times so omnipresent, that the stranger may pass through any of the streets or alleys, at all hours of the day or night, with a feeling of security as complete as he can through the streets of Boston or of Cambridge. The number of the police is 6000; and the annual cost of maintaining the establishment is £400,000 sterling, or about $2,000,000.

I have dwelt the longer upon this general topic appertaining to a proper administration of the laws, from a conviction that it is of the first importance to the well-being of society.

I now pass to the next great interest of our City and State, — the education of the rising generation.

The real claims of this great interest upon the government of the State seem to have been strangely overlooked until a very recent period. The views entertained on this subject, by the founders of the Massachusetts Colony, were more just and adequate than those which have guided our legislation, since the establishment of our Independence. They made provision not only for Schools, but for the College, and for a connection of the one with the other.

"To the end," as declared in the preamble of the Act of the General Court, in 1647, "that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers," it was provided that every township of fifty householders should establish a public school for the instruction of children in writing and reading, and that every town of one hundred householders should maintain a grammar school, the master of which should be competent to prepare youth for the University. "This law," it is said by Mr. Justice Story, "has contributed more than any other circumstance, to give that peculiar character to the inhabitants and institutions of Massachusetts, for which she, in common with the other New England States, indulges an honest, and not unreasonable pride." Some great defects attended the system then established; as, if I mistake not, it made provision for the education of boys only; the girls being left to get their instruction either at home or at private schools. But the grand idea, of a liberal education offered to all her sons by the infant colony, in the days of her weakness and poverty, is one to which Massachusetts, as an independent, populous, and wealthy State, has not yet quite come up, though she seems, at last, to be approximating to it.

We may date the commencement of a new era in the educational policy of the Commonwealth, with the passage of the Act of the Legislature, in 1837, establishing the Massachusetts Board of Education. It was established to "collect information of the actual condition and efficiency of the common schools, and other means of popular education, and diffuse as widely as possible, throughout every part of the Commonwealth, information of the most approved and successful methods of arranging the studies, and conducting the education of the young, *to the end that all children in this Commonwealth, who depend upon common schools for instruction, may have the best education which those schools can be made to impart.*" At the outset, this measure, and the doings of the Board, encountered a host of prejudices, arising mainly from the popular jealousy as to the rights of towns to manage their schools as they saw best, without the interference of the State. But so judicious and beneficial have been the operations of the Board, that the opposition from this quarter, though not entirely overcome, has been gradually giving way. An interest has been awakened in the public schools all over the Commonwealth, such as was never known before, and a generous emulation excited for distinction on the scale of merit.

A striking improvement has been wrought in the condition of a large proportion of the schools, as regards the character of the schoolhouses, the arrangements for the convenience and health of the pupils, the qualifications of the teachers, and the manuals and processes of instruction. This improvement has been made to some extent, through the instrumentality of the Normal Schools, the Teachers' Institutes, and the agents of the Board, but principally through the labors and writings of the present and former Secretaries.

But, though much has been accomplished, there is much still remaining to be done. The benefits experienced in the cities and larger towns are to be extended to the remoter parts of the State. One of the greatest improvements that has been introduced is the breaking-up of the old district system, with its schools so unequal and heterogeneous in character, and substituting therefor a system of regular gradation. In regard to this, I claim for the town of Cambridge the honor of having introduced it into this Commonwealth, and of having carried it to the greatest degree of completeness.

The system was proposed to the town at a meeting on the 1st of September, 1834, by a Committee, of which James Hayward, Esq. was the Chairman; it was debated, recommitted, matured and reported in full on the 6th of October ensuing; when it was accepted by the town, and the Committee were directed to carry it into effect. This system abolished the five school districts, into which the town had been divided, substituting therefor the three wards as they now exist, — merging the first and second school districts in the First Ward, the third and fourth districts in the Second Ward, and the fifth district in the Third Ward. A new organization of all the schools was made; the pupils were classified; the schools were designated respectively as Grammar, Middle and Primary, in each ward; and one of them — the Grammar School in the First Ward — was opened to receive pupils from all parts of the town, whose desire it was to be prepared for the University. The Committee were directed "to make out a uniform course of studies and instruction for the several schools, to comport with the organization here established; to determine the classes into which each of the schools shall be divided, and the books and studies to be required of the individuals belonging to each class; and to make such a system of regulations for the instruction and discipline of the pupils, as they shall consider best adapted to secure the advantages contemplated in this organization of the public schools."

Here then, in Cambridge, this system was introduced in a state of great completeness, more than eighteen years ago, and nearly three years before the establishment of the Massachusetts Board of Education; a system to which we are indebted for the present elevated character of our schools; which has been extended, in a degree more or less perfect, into the cities and larger towns; and which the Board of Education are now endeavoring to extend throughout the Commonwealth as fast as the school districts, which are the greatest obstacle in the way of this improvement, shall be abolished. A bill has just passed the Legislature which provides for the gradual abandonment of the district system; whereby all the public schools in each town will be brought under the care of one and the same school committee.

Another bill before the Legislature is intended to render the School Committee a more permanent body, by providing for their election for the period of three years; one-third of their number being renewed by election annually.

In addition to these measures, there is another in contemplation, which, if successful, will realize the purposes of the Fathers of New England, in forming a connection between the Common Schools and the College. This is a bill for establishing forty-eight scholarships in the colleges of the State. Its primary object is to supply a want, which begins to be urgent, of a class of teachers of competent qualifications for the high schools of the Commonwealth. It provides for a division of the State into forty sections of towns, corresponding to the number of State Senators; and a division of these sections into four classes, ten sections in each, to correspond to the four years in the course of Collegiate instruction. The school committee of the several towns in each class of sections are, in rotation, once in every four years, to nominate candidates for scholarships from the public schools. From the candidates so proposed a selection is to be made by the Board of Education in consultation with the several Senators from the districts or parts of districts embraced therein, one candidate being taken from each section, thus making ten, with two additional to be taken from the class at large. Thus twelve candidates will be sent up annually from one or another class of sections of towns, to the colleges of the State, each candidate going to the college of his choice, and being entitled to draw from the Board of Education $100 a year towards defraying his expenses, provided he bring a certificate, from the President of the College, of his fidelity and good character, and that he ranks in scholarship among the first half of his class; and provided also that he be under obligation to teach in the public schools of the Commonwealth a term of time equal to that for which he shall have received the bounty of the State. This bill has passed the Senate, but its fate in the House is somewhat doubtful. Being intended, however, to open the doors of the College to those who, from pecuniary inability, could not otherwise enjoy their advantages, it might be expected to commend itself to the favor of the popular branch of the Legislature. The people have the greatest interest in this. The services of those thus educated will, for four or five years, be rendered to the public schools, and through them the whole Commonwealth will be benefitted.

How exceedingly narrow are the views entertained by some, — nay, by not a few even among our legislators, — as to the benefit conferred by Colleges; as though that benefit were confined to the

individuals themselves who receive a college education. The liberally educated man exerts an influence for the improvement of society, in a great variety of ways, and to an extent which it is difficult, if not impossible, to measure. The community is benefitted through the school teacher just in proportion to his qualifications, and, in the highest degree, if he has had the best and most liberal education. How much does the material progress of society, or rather the progress of society in its material interests, and the development of the resources of the State, depend upon the progress of the Arts; — and how much does their progress depend upon the application of science to them, through the skilful artisan, — the chemist, — the geologist, — the naturalist, — the mathematician, — the engineer, — the astronomer! Who can define the extent of the benefit which the whole community derives from the educated physician and surgeon! And what would be the fate of our cherished institutions, what the security for our rights, what the condition of society, were it not for a wise Judiciary, a learned Bar, an educated Pulpit, and an enlightened Press! The benefits of a liberal education, enjoyed by a part of the people, are felt through the whole of the body politic. Thus the cause of Education is the great interest of the State; and thus it becomes the right and duty of the State to take it under its care.

The neglect, on the part of a republic, to provide for the education of the whole people, must, sooner or later, be suicidal. As every boy, who grows up, becomes one of those on whose votes depends the destiny of the republic, the republic has the right, nay, it is its duty, for its own preservation, to take the means which are necessary to prevent his growing up in ignorance and vice; — to take the means which are necessary to prepare him to exercise intelligently that greatest of all the rights of a freeman, — the right of suffrage, — and which shall teach him that the government, under which he lives, is a government of laws, and that to the laws his allegiance is due. Habits of obedience are acquired in a well regulated school. Children there early learn to recognize authority, even if none is recognized at home, and to submit to law, and are gradually prepared to perform their part as dutiful citizens of the State.

And here lies the broad distinction between the people of this Republic and those of other countries, who have attempted, in their

political institutions, with such ill success, to copy our example. There being nothing in Republican Institutions that is self-perpetuating, — no principle that can endure without intelligence in the people, — it should occasion no surprise to see them overthrown, and absolute power established on their ruins, as we have just seen in France, even by *universal suffrage*. Such is the warning given to every Republic which fails in its duty to educate the people. No amount of revenue should be withheld, or even reluctantly appropriated, which may be demanded to secure us from such a catastrophe.

Under the most favorable circumstances, these appropriations, to meet the exigencies of the case, will bear no small proportion to the aggregate expenditure. But when so situated as to be exposed to the influx of a large foreign population, with opinions and habits that have been formed under monarchical institutions, — thousands upon thousands coming from countries where every thing is under military guard, the cities walled around, and none permitted to go in or out without a passport and a search, — coming into our midst, ignorant of our forms of government, and seeing every thing exposed, apparently unprotected, seeming to invite aggression, — there is a demand upon us for unceasing vigilance and extraordinary effort. Without these it will be impossible to make our means of education keep pace with the increase of our population, and the growth of our cities, and thus ward off the dangers which must otherwise impend. Time is required to teach the stranger that the arm of the law, though invisible, is everywhere present, and sufficiently powerful to protect.

In Cambridge, to the honor of our citizens be it said, there has been no remissness in the performance of this great, this paramount, public duty. The annual appropriations for the purposes of education have been liberal, and applied with the most beneficial results. Our schools will bear creditable comparison with any that can be found ; and the buildings which have been erected within a few years past, for their accommodation, are of the most approved construction, of durable materials, and of a style and character which reflect honor upon our city. For these the heaviest expenditures have been incurred ; and, as their benefits are intended not only for our own children, but also for the children of those who are to come after us, it has been very properly judged that our suc-

cessors should bear a portion of the burden. This has been the chief occasion for the increase of the city debt.

The report of the Committee on Finance, now in the printer's hands, will give to the citizens a complete detail of all the expenditures for the past year.

The principal items are as follows: —

For instruction of the schools,	$23,372.20
To complete the new Schoolhouse in Ward I.	10,023.16
For the new Schoolhouse in Ward II.	20,316.00
" repairs of Roads and Sidewalks,	10,936.59
" the Almshouse,	7,248.09
" Reservoirs and Drains,	5,599.01
" Fire Department,	10,797.70
" Interest and Bank Discounts,	8,110.99
" Incidental expenses,	6,028.08
" Payment of City Debt,	11,880.27
The total expenditures for city purposes, for the year, have been	136,260.63
Deducting the amount expended for the two new Schoolhouses, viz.,	30,339.16
The expenditure for ordinary purposes has been	105,921.47
The tax assessed for city purposes was	94,252.19
County tax was	10,608.67
Whole tax assessed,	$104,860.86
Loans were negotiated to the amount of besides the bank accommodations.	27,700.00
The whole amount of the City Debt is	134,800.00
Increase since the last year,	18,019.73

Two of the notes, amounting to $9,000, become payable the present year.

A few remarks are called for in regard to some of the foregoing items.

The cost of supporting the poor has been by no means so great as might be supposed, from the amount that is charged to the Almshouse. For, of that amount, $723.28 have been paid for labor in quarrying stone for drains, and in draining the ledge; and the establishment has paid into the City Treasury, during the year,

$1,897.61. These two sums being deducted, there will be left, as the actual expenditure, $4,627.20, which is more than $2,200 less than the average expenditure of the last ten years. But that sum, of $4,627.20, is subject to a still further reduction to the amount of the allowance drawn for State paupers, which was $1,257.31 — thus leaving $3,369.89 as the actual cost of supporting the poor for the year past — leaving out, however, from the account, the interest on the cost of the establishment, which is about $3,000.

I have reason to think that the management of this establishment has been judicious and economical. There is one great want, if it is to be maintained, and that is a more direct and convenient avenue to the building. It is not creditable to the city to have the passage-way to the premises remain in the condition in which it now is; and, though the cost of the establishment has been great, yet a few hundred dollars more, to improve the present entrance, or make a new one, would be money better expended than any portion of the preceding; and would seem, indeed, to be almost, if not quite, a necessity.

The inquiry is often made, what are we to do with our Almshouse, when the State shall relieve us of our foreign paupers? It is true that a very small proportion — indeed, I am told, only *eight* of the one hundred and forty-two who are now there — are properly chargeable to the city, as our own poor. But, out of the ninety-nine adults, sixty-six are of competent health to labor, and might be retained advantageously to work on the farm, and at the ledge. So that, while the city will be relieved of that class, who are able to contribute nothing toward their own support, who are only a charge upon the city, the expense of the establishment will be greatly reduced; and I see no reason why it may not be made, if kept under equally judicious management, a self-supporting institution. The fear of being transferred to a State Almshouse already produces, I am told, a salutary effect upon the inmates, in quickening their exertions, and inducing good behavior.

I ought here to remark that the city has a claim upon the State, on account of some ship-fever patients, which was disallowed the last year, but is now again in the hands of the Committee on Claims. I am unable to judge whether a favorable report is to be anticipated; but I have satisfied myself that it is a just and strictly legal claim, and shall not allow it to be lost sight of.

In this connection it seems proper to observe, that the situation of the Almshouse, near the West Cambridge line, two miles at least from the centre of the nearest Ward, and perhaps three or more from either of the others, is so remote from the places, where most of the labor is to be expended upon the streets, that the loss of time which is consequent upon keeping the teams there is such as to make the cost of the work vastly disproportionate to the amount that is done. Some other arrangement would seem to be required; and the opinion has been expressed by many, that it would be for the advantage of the city to dispose of the teams, and hire the carting done. I do not feel, as yet, sufficiently conversant with the subject to express a confident opinion, but would commend it to your early attention, as one of considerable importance.

The broken stone from the ledge, though not a material at all suitable for a surface dressing, will answer a valuable purpose as composing the substratum of the road-bed, if it be there covered with a few inches of coarse gravel from some locality of primitive formation. To obtain an ample supply of such a material is one of our greatest desiderata, and I present it to the City Council as a matter worthy of their consideration, at an early day. In connection with this, could a piece of ground be obtained, of sufficient extent, at a convenient distance, and easily accessible, which would be suitable for a cemetery, I should think the city would regard its interest and consult the wants of a large proportion of the people, by taking such steps as may be necessary to secure it.

To make our streets what they should be, and keep them at all times in a condition safe and convenient for the public travel, must require a large annual expenditure; and I doubt whether it will be practicable to do the work upon them that is absolutely necessary, without an appropriation quite as large as the outlay of the last year. Economy is certainly to be commended; and should be regarded as a positive duty, in spending the money that is not our own, or, in other words, the public money, that is raised by a tax upon the people, and is confided to our hands to be used, as a trust, for specific and important purposes. But there is such a thing as a sparing application of money, when an important or necessary object is to be accomplished, which is no better than throwing it away. Let the people see that it is applied faithfully and judiciously, and they will not be so unreasonable as to complain.

I must not close without saying a word in reference to the Fire Department. The expenditure for it is put down at $10,797.70. Of this amount, $3,303.25 were paid for a new brick engine house, engine and apparatus, required for the rapidly growing section of the city in the vicinity of the Cattle Market. This being deducted from the first mentioned amount will leave $7,494.45 as the expenditure for the ordinary purposes of the department. I have not that knowledge, which would enable me to speak particularly of the present state of the department, but I believe it has the reputation of being well organized — well appointed — and in an active and efficient condition. No one appreciates more highly than I do the importance, I may say the necessity, of a well regulated Fire Department, and the value of their services, in affording protection, especially in a city, composed like our own, to so great an extent, of combustible buildings, in close proximity to each other. Periods occasionally occur, when there is little call for their services; and then again others, when the calls are frequent, the exertions arduous, and the exposures great. This should be borne in mind by the citizens, and every disposition manifested by them to afford encouragement and aid.

There is nothing, I think, which impresses a stranger, coming from Europe to this country, so forcibly as the light, frail, combustible nature of our buildings. One may travel across the continent, from the British Channel to the southern extremity of Italy, without seeing a wooden building of any description; unless he pass through Switzerland, where he may perhaps see a few scattered frame or log houses, among the mountains. Stone and brick are everywhere the building materials; even the floors and stair-cases are commonly of stone or brick; and there is a solidity and durability in the appearance of the cities and villages, which can nowhere be seen in this our newly settled country. I believe it to be the dictate of true policy to encourage the erection among us of buildings of a more substantial character, and of a material, which shall afford greater security against the spread of fire.

Our city, Gentlemen, is advancing with a rapid, and, we trust, a healthy growth. There is no spot more eligible for a dwelling place; — none where greater privileges are to be enjoyed; — none where more is doing or contemplated, to promote the mental and moral improvement, the social well-being, and the domestic and per-

sonal comfort of the citizen. We cannot but feel satisfaction and thankfulness at the numerous indications of prosperity, which we see around us; and we should extend encouragement to those enterprises, which contemplate a farther addition to our comforts, by furnishing to our streets and dwellings a better light, supplying every part of the city with an abundance of pure water, and increasing our facilities of communication with the neighboring metropolis.

Gentlemen; let us cherish the reputation of our city as that of a well-ordered community. Let us remember that one of the most important requisites, for a place to be desirable as a residence, is a municipal government well and wisely administered. Let us remember that we are in the exercise of a great trust, and are responsible for our fidelity. May a spirit of harmony prevail in our councils, and a cordial co-operation characterize the doings of the several departments of the government. May we be actuated by a sincere desire to promote the interests of the public rather than our own; so that, when our term of service shall be over, we shall be able to look back upon it with the satisfaction afforded by the consciousness of self-approval, and the assurance of the approval of every good citizen.

JAMES D. GREEN.

Cambridge, April 4, 1853.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in conformity to the requirements of the City Ordinance "Establishing a system of Accountability" submit to the City Council their

REPORT,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1853.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance, "establishing a system of accountability," they present a statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the year; giving in detail the amount of appropriations and expenditures under the various heads. The Treasurer's accounts, together with his books and vouchers, and those of the City Clerk and Auditor, have been examined; and the report of a Sub-Committee is annexed.

They have by another Sub-Committee prepared a schedule of the property, real and personal, belonging to the City, and the value thereof; a statement of the debts due to the City and the amount of the City debt; which schedule is also annexed.

The City debt, as will be seen, amounted on the first day of March to $134,800, which is an increase since the last report of $18,019.73.

The debts due the City amount to $17,616.78.

The tax assessed for the City purposes was $94,252.19; the County tax $10,608.67; making an aggregate of $104,860.86; of this amount $96,872.33 have been collected; $3,935.57 abated, and $3,577.71 discounted, leaving a balance of $475.25 to be collected.

Of the preceding years there have been collected $1,267.28; abated $389.76, and there is a balance due of those years of $652.23.

The valuation of estates, real and personal, as taken from the Assessors' books, was as follows:—

	Polls.	Real.	Personal.
Ward I.	1084	$3,193,312	$2,173,435
" II.	1795	3,689,050	1,486,160
" III.	1165	1,994,500	639,800
Total Real,		$8,876,862	$4,298,395
" Personal,		4,298,395	
Total valuation,		$13,175,257	

The rate of assessment was $7.50 on $1000; from which sum ($7.50) should be deducted the four per cent. allowed on all taxes paid on or before the tenth day of October.

The account of Receipts and Expenditures for the year stands thus:—

Receipts from Taxes,		$98,205.03
" "	Drain Taxes,	5,087.02
" "	Dog Taxes,	296.00
" "	Commonwealth—School account,	743.15
" "	" Pauper "	1,257.31
" "	" Militia "	518.00
" "	City Hall, use of	11.40
" "	Hay Scales,	306.78
" "	Old orders cancelled,	21.60
" "	Sundry loans,	60,950.00
" "	Notes,	5,182.38
" "	Interest,	1,133.79
" "	Warden of Almshouse,	1,897.61
" "	Sale of Land,	1,340.68
" "	Town of Lexington,	39.84
" "	" West Cambridge,	31.11
" "	" Brighton,	30.42
" "	(Damage by Fire,)	275.00
" "	Breach of Ordinances,	79.92
Amount carried forward,		$177,407.04

Amount brought forward,	$177,407.04
Add balance in Treasury March 1st, 1852,	1,708.65
	$179,115.69
The aggregate expenditures for City purposes,	$136,260.63
Add temporary loans paid,	31,050.00
County Tax,	10,608.67
And we have a total of	$177,919.30
Which being deducted from the amount of receipts, will leave as balance in hands of the Treasurer,	$1,196.39

All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee on Finance.

GEORGE STEVENS,
P. B. HOVEY.

Cambridge, March 16, 1853.

In Common Council, March 17*th*, 1853.

Accepted, and with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed under the direction of the City Clerk. Sent up for concurrence.

EBEN M. DUNBAR, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, March 24, 1853.

Concurred.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

REPORT

Concerning the Accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer.

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Committee on Finance, to examine the accounts of the City Auditor and Treasurer for the financial year ending March 1, 1853; and also to examine the

notes and other securities in the hands of the Treasurer, have attended to that duty, and make the following report:—

Your Committee find that the accounts of both these officers have been very accurately kept, in a manner clear and concise, and in a form easy for reference.

The Treasurer has satisfactory vouchers for all payments made by him, and your Committee submit a schedule of said payments, arranged under their appropriate heads. They also submit a schedule of notes and accounts due to the City, and a schedule of the City Debt, together with a copy of the Treasurer's account, which shows a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $1,196.39.

All which is respectfully submitted by your Committee.

ANSON HOOKER,
JOHN SARGENT,
GEO. MEACHAM,
} *Sub-Committee.*

Cambridge, March 16, 1853.

Accepted in Committee on Finance, March 16, 1853.

Attest,

P. B. HOVEY, *Clerk pro tem.*

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1853.

For Instruction of Public Schools.

High School.	Elbridge Smith, instruction,		$1,500.00	
	John E. Horr,	"	700.00	
	N. W. Manning,	"	400.00	
	F. L. E. Hastings,	"	320.83	
	M. H. Everett,	"	150.00	
	Mary F. Peirce,	"	135.23	
				$3,206.06
Ward 1.	Daniel Mansfield,	"	1,000.00	
	William H. Ladd,	"	1,000.00	
	A. M. Ireson,	"	300.00	
	S. E. Wiggin,	"	300.00	
	C. E. Downes,	"	300.00	
	M. S. Gould,	"	275.00	
	Eliza Gould,	"	275.00	
	A. A. Allen,	"	250.00	
	Emily Cutler,	"	164.77	
	C. M. Harris,	"	112.50	
	A. E. Boynton,	"	108.95	
	R. E. Haskell,	"	102.27	
	C. E. Metcalf,	"	101.25	
	Harriet Torrey,	"	100.00	
	Rutharia Bates,	"	100.00	
	E. A. West,	"	11.25	
	H. J. Chenery, (city school)		125.00	
				4,625.99
Amount carried forward,				$7,832.05

Amount brought forward,					$7,832.05
Ward 2.	A. B. Magoun,	instruction,		1,000.00	
	A. C. Smith,	"		1,000.00	
	B. W. Roberts,	"		1,000.00	
	Emily James,	"		300.00	
	Sophia Studley,	"		300.00	
	E. K. Brackett,	"		300.00	
	Helen Clapp,	"		300.00	
	Lucretia Clapp,	"		300.00	
	Frances A. Clapp,	"		300.00	
	Frances L. Clapp,	"		300.00	
	Jane Dallinger,	"		275.00	
	M. M. Jones,	"		275.00	
	M. A. Tarbell,	"		275.00	
	Susan Dimond,	"		275.00	
	M. A. Gregory,	"		275.00	
	H. A. Dodge	"		275.00	
	Ann Lewis,	"		275.00	
	S. J. A. Davis,	"		250.00	
	Abbie H. Hill,	"		240.63	
	L. M. Demmon,	"		225.00	
	D. H. Chadbourne,	"		225.00	
	Ellen Lewis,	"		200.00	
	M. A. Miles,	"		156.41	
	M. H. Clarence,	"		150.00	
	M. M. Damon,	"		119.32	
	A. A. Lewis,	"		25.00	
	E. C. Bubier,	"		21.87	
	S. A. Miles,	"		7.81	
					8,646.04
Ward 3.	N. K. Noble,	"		1,000.00	
	J. M. Lassell,	"	9 mo.	750.00	
	A. W. Whipple,	"	3 mo.	200.00	
	E. R. Spalding,	"		300.00	
	S. M. Burnham,	"		300.00	
	A. M. Chandler,	"		300.00	
	H. E. Conant,	"		275.00	
Amounts carried forward,				$3,125.00	$16,478.09

Amounts brought forward		$3,125.00	$16,478.09
F. N. Smith,	"	275.00	
M. H. Butler,	"	263.54	
H. T. Clarke,	"	262.50	
M. A. Smith,	"	250.00	
A. P. Pendexter,	"	218,75	
E. R. Hyde,	"	181.25	
S. E. Strickland,	"	150.00	
M. E. Taft,	"	150.00	
E. E. White,	"	146,50	
E. A. West,	"	125.00	
F. A. Brewer,	"	112.50	
S. M. Upham,	"	96.59	
H. E. Taft,	"	68.75	
M. E. Wyman,	"	41.33	
O. A. Richardson,	"	17.04	
S. H. White,	"	11.36	
			5,495.11

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

C. C. Felton,	services,	$80.00	
F. Bowen,	"	95.00	
W. W. Wellington,	"	98.00	
Zelotes Hosmer,	"	76.00	
A. B. Muzzey,	"	95.00	
Moses Clarke,	"	145.00	
M. Goodrich,	"	60.00	
			649.00

MUSIC.

Nathan Lincoln, instruction,	750.00	750.00
		23,372.20
Appropriation,	$23,500.00	
Amount of expenses,	23,372.20	
Balance unexpended,	127.80	

For Care, &c., of Schoolhouses.

HIGH SCHOOL.

J. M. Bailey, care of house, fires, &c.,	$ 75.00	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, painting and glazing,	9.48	
M. & J. Ricker, petty repairs,	11.78	
B. J. Hoyt, " "	3.52	
C. F. Townsend, rent of piano,	20.00	
Joseph L. Ross, furniture,	33.58	
B. J. Hoyt, "	2.50	
Bruce, Gregory & Co., furniture,	1.50	
J. M. Bailey, sundries,	79	
Cambridge Athenæum, use of hall,	5.00	
Ernest Sandoz, painting maps,	85.25	
N. W. Manning, patterns,	3.00	
John Ford & Co., printing,	43.83	
Metcalf & Co., "	15.50	
John Wilson, "	15.00	
J. Munroe & Co., books and stationery,	30.39	
John D. Pearson, " "	6.00	
Wm. Henshaw, " "	3.00	
Henry Thayer, " "	50	
J. M. Bailey, cleaning,	11.00	
		$376.62

WARD ONE.

Joseph Brackett, care of houses, fires, &c.,	115.00	
John Greenleaf, " " "	55.00	
Michael Lynes, " " "	53.00	
Ralph Day, " " "	21.97	
Robert Henderson, " "	18.75	
First Parish, rent of room,	137.50	
Baptist Church, rent of room,	100.00	
J. H. Bates, painting and glazing,	3.60	
Ralph Day, petty repairs,	2.75	
First Parish, " "	2.25	
Whitney & Brackett, furniture,	38.93	
Stephen Smith, "	14.00	
William Watriss, "	4.12	
Amounts carried forward,	$566.87	$376.62

Amounts brought forward,	$566.87	$376.62
D. Mansfield, furniture,	1.75	
John Ford & Co., printing,	10.34	
Metcalf & Co., "	2.00	
John Bartlett, books and stationery,	40.10	
Aaron R. Gay, " "	3.03	
Wm. Henshaw, " "	2.25	
Lemuel N. Ide, " "	1.50	
J. Sanderson, census of scholars,	12.00	
H. Dillingham, jr., ringing bell,	10.00	
Joseph Brackett, cleaning,	2.17	
N. Wilkinson, paid for cleaning,	6.00	
		658.01

WARD TWO.

H. Danforth, care of houses, fires, &c.,	446.40	
John Pear, " "	25.00	
Charles Waite, rent of room,	75.00	
Universalist Society, rent of room,	50.00	
Luther Briggs, Agent, rent of room,	25.00	
M. & J. Ricker, petty repairs,	10.26	
Lewis Shaw, " "	5.00	
Horace A. Hancock, furniture,	6.75	
J. A. Holmes & Co., "	37.96	
W. G. Shattuck, "	7.00	
Bruce, Gregory & Co., "	3.24	
B. W. Gibbs, cleaning clocks,	1.50	
John Ford & Co., printing,	24.09	
John D. Pearson, books and stationery,	77.99	
Wm. Henshaw, " "	14.62	
Henry Thayer, " "	9.98	
Joseph Pratt, " "	2.80	
Joseph Bennett, " "	1.00	
R. Litchfield, jr., census of scholars,	12.00	
H. Danforth, labor,	3.25	
H. Danforth, sundries,	1.13	
Ann Wallace, cleaning,	3.67	
		843.64
Amount carried forward,		$1,878.27

Amount brought forward,		$1,878.27

WARD THREE.

Hiram Welch, care of houses, fires,	100.00	
Wm. Hunnewell, furniture,	29.55	
W. G. Shattuck, "	4.70	
George Rupp, "	3.57	
H. N. Hovey, "	1.30	
J. B. Taylor, globe,	3.50	
Clough & Haynes, funnel,	2.07	
John Ford & Co., printing,	13.02	
Wm. Hunnewell, books and stationery,	32.33	
H. Welch, census of scholars,	7.00	
Catherine Hurley, sweeping and cleaning,	51.85	
A. Carmichael, " "	46.00	
B. Carmichael, " "	23.20	
Mary Marr, " "	17.18	
James Marr, labor,	9.50	
	———	344.77

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Ford & Co., printing,	46.00	
W. S. Bosworth, chalk drawings,	20.00	
R. Litchfield, jr., distributing notices,	1.00	
	———	67.00
		$2,290.04
Appropriation,	$2,300.00	
Amount of expenses,	2,290.04	
Balance unexpended,	9.96	

For Repairs of Schoolhouses.

HIGH SCHOOL.

M. & J. Ricker, bookcase,	45.00	
W. & W. K. White, repairs of furnace,	88.30	
H. H. Stimpson, " "	6.70	
Amount carried forward,	———	140.00

Amount brought forward,		$140.00

WARD ONE.

John Chamberlin, repairs,	60.50	
Michael Norton, repairs,	47.33	
Ralph Day, "	11.34	
George H. Cutler, "	7.43	
D. B. Hadley, "	2.25	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, painting and glazing,	11.25	
N. S. Walton, " "	5.00	
Whitney & Brackett, bookcase and furniture,	40.25	
H. H. Stimpson, furnace,	115.77	
W. & W. K. White, iron work,	49 81	
A. J. Jones, "	3.26	
R. R. & E. A. Donnell, cleaning funnels,	1.00	
J. Hall & Sons, lime,	9.50	
B. P. Todd, hooks, screws, &c.,	72	
	———	365.91

WARD TWO.

Mather Hayward, repairs,	96.36	
Isaac Cutler, "	87.94	
Spencer & Pollard, "	3.00	
Sanders & Blodgett "	50	
James Boardman, painting and glazing,	78.02	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, " "	19.62	
D. Gunnison, " "	2.08	
W. & W. K. White, furnace,	200.00	
Levi Hawkes, iron and tin ware,	83.06	
Eaton & Haley, " "	1.90	
Cutler & Crossman, lumber,	82.95	
M. Duhig, bricks and labor,	53.06	
	———	708.49

WARD THREE.

Ozias Clark, repairs,	164.22	
Geo. L. Grant, "	7.87	
Henry Noyes, "	6.00	
E. T. Tufts, painting and glazing,	51.69	
Amounts carried forward,	$229.78	$1,214.40

Amounts brought forward,		$229.78	$1,214.40
Sidney Patch, snow-fenders,		135.23	
Thomas Coyle,	"	67.24	
W. & W. K. White, iron work,		7.90	
J. L. Bailey, iron and tin ware,		139.15	
Isaac Cutler, shingles,		25.63	
Edward Collins, digging well,		63.37	
			668.30
			1,882.70
Appropriation,	$1,000.00		
Additional do.,	900.00		
		$1,900.00	
Amount of expenses,		1,882.70	
Balance unexpended,		$17.30	

For New Schoolhouse, Ward 1, Brattle Street.

Stickney & Shepherd, labor and stock,		$4,390.00	
Franklin Sawyer,	" "	861.43	
George H. Cutler,	" "	812.98	
Francis R. Trow,	" "	266.37	
B. Conley,	" gravel and sods,	174.15	
Robert Ross,	"	26.50	
Joseph Brackett,	"	15.00	
G. W. Lewis, cleaning windows,		10.00	
Sidney Patch, iron fence and snow fender,		262.96	
Michael Wood, freestone,		119.13	
Nathan F. Root, curbstones,		31.63	
A. C. Sanborn, stone work,		156.30	
P. Nutting & Co., iron work,		11.27	
W. & W. K. White, furnaces, &c.,		982.15	
S. P. Estabrook, blackboards,		200.00	
S. Wales, jr., furniture,		1,313.60	
Whitney & Brackett, furniture,		142.69	
Stephen Smith,	"	93.00	
M. Norton, plans, superintendence, &c.,		154.00	
			10,023.16

Appropriation,	$4,668.00	
Additional do.,	6,500.00	
		$11,168.00
Amount of expenses,*	10,023.16	
Transferred,	1,144.84	
		$11,168.00

For New Schoolhouse, Ward 2, Webster Street,

Plympton & Manning, land,		$2,541.75	
Spencer & Pollard, labor and stock,		8,515.30	
M. & J. Ricker, " "		7,500.00	
A. C. Sanborn, stones,		122.84	
J. Cronan, gravel and loam,		27.00	
Sidney Patch, iron fence and posts,		221.30	
W. G. Shattuck, furniture,		1,257.12	
H. Danforth, care of fires, &c.,		24.69	
Hovey & Ryder, plans and specifications,		106.00	
Appropriation,	$18,550.00		$20,316.00
Additional do.,	2,000.00		
		$20,550.00	
Amount of expenses,		20,316.00	
Balance unexpended,		$234.00	

For New Schoolhouse, Ward 2, Amory Street.

Murdock & Hyde, land,		$1,000.00	
Mark Bills, vestry building,		500.00	
Isaac Cutler, labor and stock,		424.94	
			$1,924.94
Appropriation,	$1,700.00		
Additional do.,	225.00		
		$1,925.00	
Amount of expenses,		1,924.94	
Balance unexpended,		06	

*The whole cost of the new schoolhouse, in Ward One, in this and the last financial year, is as follows :—

Paid in 1851-2	$12,832.00	
" 1852-3	10,023.16	
		$22,855.16

For the Almshouse.

George W. White, Warden, salary,		$500.00
M. J. Fuller, assist. Matron,	"	123.75
Moses Clarke, Physician,	" 9 mo.	125.00
Charles Swan, meat,		885.42
Abner Pierce,	"	70.00
McIntire & Livermore, meat,		28.15
S. Whitney & Co., fish,		27.53
A. Boardman,	"	26.30
George W. Fitz & Co., meal,		314.53
Hervey Davis,	"	94.04
E. H. Luke,	"	27.87
David Humphrey, flour,		554.88
Tarbell & Dana,	"	151.96
Francis Wells,	"	51.25
Joseph H. Rice, potatoes,		45.00
Hale & Wellington, potatoes,		22.85
Hale & Gove,	"	17.73
Ephraim Cook, milk,		13.40
Tarbell & Dana, groceries,		318.85
Horatio N. Hovey,	"	54.31
Kidder & Co.,	"	29.24
Z. L. Raymond,	"	26.80
Clark & Bingham,	"	24.39
Samuel James,	"	18.62
Walter Baker,	"	18.00
B. Sawtell,	"	16.59
D. W. C. Barron,	"	14.53
J. W. Parker,	"	12.30
J. A. Holmes & Co.,	"	8.86
G. W. White, paid for, groceries,		5.86
Manning, Glover & Co., domestic goods,		156.42
Wetherell, Stone & Wood,	" "	132.41
William Watriss,	" "	39.14
Bruce, Gregory & Co.,	" "	15.74
Fearing & Whitney, clothing,		48.38
Homer Rice, hats, caps, &c.,		15.00
Amount carried forward,		$4,035.10

Amount brought forward,	$4,035.10
Peter Cutter, hats, caps, &c.,	12.00
Francis E. Faxon, shoes and leather,	67.74
D. W. Wiswall, " "	24.37
C. D. & D. Wilder, "	48.51
C. D. Wilder, "	11.86
Roxbury Rubber Co., rubber goods,	13.50
Thomas Hollis, medicines,	40.88
A. H. Ramsay & Co., medicines,	24.05
Henry Thayer, "	20.03
M. C. Kenney, ice,	15.00
William P. Fisk & Co., oil,	50.99
William Cooper, soap,	20.00
Isaac Davis, "	13.96
H. Leonard, "	9.00
G. W. White, paid for soap,	4.00
Stratton, Sheriff & Co., furniture,	11.33
Stephen Smith, "	5.00
L. E. Flint, "	4.08
B. W. Gibbs, "	3.00
Eaton & Haley, iron and tin ware,	94.77
R. R. & E. A. Donnell, iron and tin ware,	5.00
M. Pond & Co., iron-ware,	8.00
D. U. Chamberlin & Co., hardware,	36.30
H. C. Haynes, pump and pipe,	19.64
John H. Evans, ladders,	4.30
Riley & Griner, repairing roof,	16.02
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	134.80
Cutler & Crossman, "	43.44
A. Houghton & Co., cement,	4.50
John Cumming, trees,	25.00
George E. White, "	18.00
Parker & White, seeds and tools,	72.42
D. W. C. Barron, "	13.55
William Adams & Co., hammers and drills,	32.28
Pettingill & Wheeler, "	5.40
Peter E. Tufts, powder,	38.50
Amount carried forward,	$5,006.32

Amount brought forward,	$5,006.32
Parker & White, safety-fuse,	3.12
D. U. Chamberlin & Co., "	2.75
J. Russell, swine,	26.97
Jacob Remick, cow,	30.00
Joseph H. Rice, balance on horse,	25.00
J. Osborn, oats,	25.83
J. K. Blanchard, straw,	33.20
Hancock Bridge, tolls,	15.40
Enoch Munroe, horse-cart,	20.50
David B. Hadley, repairing carts, &c.,	29.30
Allen & Mulliken, " "	19.37
Robert Henderson, iron-work,	33.90
L. Jones & Co., "	29.17
Darius Blake, "	26.79
Stephen Day, "	13.00
Francis Harnighan, labor,	209.61
Jerome W. Parker, "	162.00
William Devens, "	124.05
Michael O'Brien, "	111.37
Nicholas O'Brien, "	104.25
Thomas Cofran, "	100.00
John Drew, "	78.00
James Lang, "	48.75
Joseph Sanborn, "	33.00
S. J. Wright, "	26.68
G. W. White, paid for "	43.00
J. & S. W. Dudley, " and stock,	133.59
George H. Davies, " "	21.60
William Patterson, " with team,	6.00
Dailey & Hendley, use of team,	10.00
Amos Hill, use of fishery,	60.00
Hiram Welch, removing paupers,	10.75
State Lunatic Hospital, supplies for paupers,	153.53
City of Boston, supplies for convicts,	13.99
J. Sanderson, committing convicts,	2.50
William A. Mason, surveys,	7.50
Amount carried forward,	$6,800.79

Amount brought forward,		$6,800.79	
E. T. Whitney, travelling expenses,		19.55	
C. R. Metcalf,	" "	10.25	
H. N. Hovey,	" "	7.50	
E. T. Whitney, services as Clerk and Purveyor,		100.00	
Warden of Almshouse, for sundry bills,		310.00	
			$7,248.09
Appropriation,	$6,500.00		
Additional do.,	750.00		
		$7,250.00	
Amount of expenses,*		7,248.09	
Balance unexpended,		$1.91	

For Repairs of Roads and Sidewalks.

Samuel Palmer, Superintendent, salary,		$600.00
Elizabeth D. Knights, board of men,		708.75
John Mellen,	labor,	340.00
Michael Kelly,	"	257.00
Daniel Haley,	"	249.25
Thomas O'Brien,	"	245.00
John Hogan,	"	240.50
Patrick Gilligan,	"	237.75
John Doherty,	"	224.50
Jeremiah Haley,	"	213.50
Dennis Lane,	"	210.00
David Claflin,	"	207.00
Michael Linean,	"	204.00
Bailey Shackford,	"	204.00
James McCune,	"	203.50
James McManamin,	"	201.00
James Cross,	"	189.00
Amount carried forward,		$4,734.75

* During the year, the Overseers of the Poor paid into the City Treasury, from the proceeds of the Almshouse establishment, the sum of $1,897.61. Had this sum been used as formerly for the payment of current bills, there would have remained an unexpended balance of $1,149.52, without any increase of the original appropriation; or, with the increase, the balance would have been $1,899.52.

Amount brought forward,		$4,734.75
Leonard Shackford,	labor,	175.58
Thos. M. Cofran,	"	171.00
Edward Clearon,	"	156.00
Edwin Thompson,	"	142.00
William Derry,	"	123.00
Otis Wilder,	"	110.00
James Martin,	"	105.25
John Lakin,	"	101.66
Joseph Sanborn,	"	76.94
John Drew,	"	75.00
Henry Teel,	"	30.00
Michael Leonard,	"	25.50
Maurice O'Connor,	"	7.50
James Muldune,	"	3.00
Daniel Stinson,	"	3.00
John Crosby,	"	2.00
Robert Reed,	"	2.00
Michael Golding,	"	2.00
Patrick Fayhe,	"	1.50
Daniel Maynard,	"	1.00
Patrick Lynch,	"	.50
William McCoart,	"	.50
Jeremiah Cronan,	" with teams,	88.05
Daniel Murphy,	" " "	33.00
Samuel Holt,	" " "	25.09
John Allen,	" " "	23.50
Wm. Wentworth,	" on culvert,	51.33
J. & S. W. Dudley,	" and stock,	41.36
B. Bixby & Co.,	" "	27.87
E. Hutchinson,	" "	6.05
Gore, Rose & Co., paving,		553.91
Henry Noyes,	"	13.84
A. C. Sanborn & Co., stones,		214.92
A. Houghton & Co.,	"	76.50
Taylor & Pollard,	"	30.82
Edmund T. Hastings, gravel,		367.50
Amount carried forward,		$7,603.42

Amount brought forward,		$7,603.42
Thompson heirs,	gravel,	185.92
Edward McKenna,	"	16.00
M. P. Brasee,	"	10.00
—— Gay,	"	6.75
P. R. L. Stone,	"	5.00
Dalphon Osborn,	" and carting,	61.40
M. L. Smith & Co.,	" "	58.86
John M. St. Clair,	" "	21.25
James Galvin, marsh-mud,		40.50
George W. Wyatt, bricks,		43.75
Obadiah George,	"	8.70
S. M. Cofran,	"	6.50
Emery Willard, cement,		1.62
James Thwing, cesspool covers,		22.50
G. G. Newhall, powder,		32.50
Peter E. Tufts,	"	12.00
E. A. Ward, piles,		18.80
Hancock Bridge, timber,		58.00
Jesse Hall & Sons, lumber,		107.93
Burrage & Gale,	"	47.46
B. N. Bartlett & Co., grooving lumber,		6.56
T. Hastings & Co., nails, spikes, &c.,		17.33
D. U. Chamberlin & Co., nails, spikes, &c.,		8.75
G. H. Thwing,	" bolts, &c.,	2.10
Benj. Sawtell,	" oil, &c.,	17.14
Taylor & McElroy, moving trees,		4.00
Mellen & Richards, use of screws,		2.00
Cambridge Stage Co., rent of stables,		50.00
Henry Thayer, medicine for horses,		4.48
Samuel Wallace, horse,		150.00
Robert Ross,	"	125.00
Joseph Porter, use of horse,		2.26
Samuel Palmer, horse keeping,		112.50
J. K. Blanchard, hay,		47.01
Amos Carter, hay and straw,		112.55
Henry Robinson, straw,		16.23
Amount carried forward,		$9,046.77

Amount brought forward,		$9,046.77
J. Miles, straw,		16.17
George W. Fitz & Co., grain and meal,		762.43
T. Hastings & Co., " "		88·04
Hervey Davis, " "		67.86
J. Osborn, grain,		123.00
R. E. Hosford, grain,		43.00
Amos D. Hurd, cart and repairs,		127.11
Enoch Munroe, " "		88.15
Stephen Day, " and iron work,		179.07
Jonathan R. Dow, iron work,		133.65
A. J. Jones, "		24.15
P. Nutting & Co., "		22.51
John Murphy, "		4.98
Benjamin Pierce, repairing carts, &c.,		23.94
William Stone, " "		7.25
B. Hancock, harnesses and repairs,		111.81
R. M. Sloan, "		6.00
Thomas S. Hayes & Co., tools,		33.85
Parker & White, "		17.50
John Taylor, "		2.00
Stratton, Sheriff & Co., brushes,		6.00
Hancock Bridge, tolls,		1.35
		$10,936.59
Appropriation,	$10,000.00	
Additional do.,	1,000.00	
		11,000.00
Amount of expenses,		10,936.59
Balance unexpended,		$63.41

For Repairs of Bridges.

CAMBRIDGE GREAT BRIDGE.

William Wentworth, repairs,	27.08
Pettingill & Wheeler, "	21.61
B. Bixby & Co., "	15.00
Benjamin Pierce, "	1.25
Amount carried forward,	$64.94

Amount brought forward,	$64.94	
Benjamin Eastman, piles,	16.00	
Smith & Gooch, lumber,	64.81	
Burrage & Gale, "	2.00	
Charles Smith, spikes,	4.50	
Emery Willard, hoisting draw,	129.00	
		281.25

BRIGHTON BRIDGE.

Benj. Newcomb, stone work,	822.87	
B. Bixby & Co., labor and stock,	2,023.55	
Wm. Wentworth, " (repairs,)	40.57	
Jeremiah Haley, "	25.00	
Michael Linean, "	25.00	
David Claflin, "	25.00	
Dennis Lane, "	25.00	
P. Gilligan, "	25.00	
Jesse L. Sawyer, painting,	25.00	
Samuel Hunt, piles,	23.76	
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	8.41	
Hugh McConnell, clay,	18.00	
James Eagan, "	11.67	
Geo. W. Fitz, hoisting draw,	115.00	
		3,213.83

BROADWAY BRIDGE.

J. & S. W. Dudley, labor and stock,	1.50	
Mellen & Richards, labor with team,	5.00	
		6.50

HARVARD STREET BRIDGE.

Cutler & Crossman, lumber,	24.03	
Burrage & Gale, "	1.55	
		25.58

COURT STREET BRIDGE.

William Loughrey, hoisting draw,	22.40	
		22.40

PRISON POINT BRIDGE.

Ozias Clark, repairs,	2.00	
Joel Robinson, iron-work,	16.18	
Amount carried forward,	$18.18	

Amount brought forward,	$18.18	
J. McManamin, labor,	19.50	
William Derry, "	19.50	
James McCune, "	19.00	
Edward Clearon, "	18.50	
George W. Fifield, watering,	60.00	
Taylor & Pollard, stones,	124.55	
J. B. Burroughs, hoisting draw,	33.75	
W. B. Onthank, " "	11.25	
	———	324.23
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	18.57	
Charles Smith, spikes,	4.50	
	———	23.07
		$3,896.86

Appropriation,		$4,500.00
Amount of expenses,	$3,896.86	
Transferred,	600.00	
	———	4,496.86
Balance unexpended,		3.14

For Reservoirs and Drains.

Spencer & Pollard, labor with men,	1,671.39
Henry Noyes, " " "	757.89
E. & S. W. Burpee, " " teams,	85.00
J. McManamin, "	50.00
William Derry, "	30.00
Edward Clearon, "	25.00
E. Hutchinson, "	6.00
Ozias Clark, labor and stock,	19.61
Jonathan R. Dow, iron-work,	15.22
Joel Robinson, "	.56
J. & S. W. Dudley, cesspool curbs,	6.45
James Thwing, reservoir covers,	19.50
J. R. Ingalls & Co., repairing pump,	12.75
Amount carried forward,	$2,699.37

Amount brought forward,	$2,699.37	
Taylor & Pollard, stones,	376.00	
A. C. Sanborn & Co., "	94.23	
J. Wetherbee & Co., "	33.00	
George W. Wyatt, bricks,	1,152.18	
Calvin Dimick, "	615.63	
Henry Noyes, " and cement,	42.00	
A. Houghton & Co., "	99.00	
Dalphon Osborn, gravel,	7.00	
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	296.80	
Cutler & Crossman, "	100.06	
Oliver Hastings, "	30.81	
Hancock Bridge, timber,	19.25	
H. N. Hovey, nails and oil,	6.78	
G. H. Thwing, " and bolts,	2.90	
John Taylor, part cost of drain, Otis street,	24.00	
	———	$5,599.01
Appropriation,	$6,000.00	
Amount of expenses,	$5,599.01	
Transferred,	400.00	
	——— 5,999.01	
	———	
Balance unexpended,	.99	

For Police and Watch.

Joseph Sanderson, watching and police duty,				508.00
Oliver Hapgood,	"	"	"	431.00
Hiram Welch,	"	"	"	114.00
James J. Gibson,	"	"	"	405.00
John Bryant,	"	"	"	404.00
Joseph G. Cannell,	"	"	"	398.00
James B. Rice,	"	"	"	373.75
Wm. Loughrey,	"	"	"	372.00
James C. Nute,	"	"	"	366.75
A. W. Chamberlin,	"	"	"	272.00
A. Lawrence,	"	"	"	131.44
John Nichols,	"	"	"	96.00
Amos French,	"			38.00
				———
Amount carried forward,				$3,909.94

Amount brought forward,		$3,909.94	
Clark Moore, watching,		37.00	
A. P. Rollins, "		15.00	
A. H. Lerned, "		6.00	
W. B. Child, "		4.00	
Geo. Wheeler, "		2.00	
J. Redington, "		1.00	
Thomas Allen, "		1.00	
M. O'Conner, "		1.00	
Joseph Porter, rent of watchhouse,		52.00	
George Fisher, " "		20.00	
Joseph Sanderson, repairs,		1.00	
M. & J. Ricker, repairs and furniture,		65.25	
Whitney & Brackett, "		15.13	
J. Sanderson, "		3.04	
Manning, Glover & Co., "		2.50	
James C. Nute, "		1.37	
Bruce, Gregory & Co., "		.83	
Eaton & Haley, iron and tin ware,		3.80	
J. L. Bailey, key,		.17	
Samuel James, oil,		5.09	
John Bryant, "		3.15	
H. N. Hovey, "		2.26	
J. Sanderson, "		1.05	
J. Sanderson, coal,		2.00	
			$4,155.58
Appropriation,	$4,000.00		
Additional do.,	200.00		
		4,200.00	
Amount of expenses,		4,155.58	
Balance unexpended,		$44.42	

For the Fire Department.

ENGINEERS.

Simon P. Clark, Chief Engineer, 7 mo.		116.67
George B. Eaton, " " 9 mo.		150.00
Amount carried forward,		$266.67

Amount brought forward,	$266.67	
George B. Eaton, Ass't. Engineer, 1851-2,	54.17	
Ozias Clark, " " "	16.67	
M. L. Smith, " "	50.00	
C. B. Stevens, " "	25.00	
Hosea Jewell, " "	25.00	
J. Chamberlin, jr., " "	23.50	
		$461.01

ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.

Company's bill, services,	358.12	
Charles Tufts, care of engine,	80.78	
A. J. Jones, repairs,	18.75	
Hunneman & Co., "	14.00	
Levi Hawkes, "	4.60	
Shelton & Cheever, "	2.17	
Charles Munroe, "	1.00	
William Hall & Co., lock and keys,	9.30	
R. R. & E. A. Donnell, tin ware,	.46	
Wood & Hall, oil, &c.,	5.10	
Eaton & Metcalf, use of team,	1.50	
J. D. Pearson, stationery,	5.66	
		501.44

ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2.

Company's bill, services,	955.00	
C. W. Kimball, care of engine, (1850,)	5.00	
Howard & Davis, repairs,	358.92	
Shelton & Cheever, "	21.90	
Geo. McIntosh, "	13.50	
W. H. Martin, "	1.87	
Samuel Hastings, "	5.38	
George E. Sawyer, painting,	12.00	
B. Richardson, "	4.00	
Spencer & Pollard, setting stoves,	1.25	
William Hall & Co., lock and keys,	3.00	
A. Sproul, rope,	5.25	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,387.07	$962.45

Amounts brought forward,	$1,387.07	$962.45
Joseph Studley, preservative,	6.70	
D. U. Chamberlin & Co., oil,	3.50	
Company's bill, brooms and mats,	3.00	
		1,400.27

ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 3.

Company's bill, services,	955.00	
Shelton & Cheever, repairs,	42.52	
Ozias Clark, "	30.70	
Samuel Holt, "	17.60	
Company's bill, " and sundries,	61.50	
Joel Robinson, iron-work,	17.38	
J. Hall & Sons, lumber,	16.44	
		1,141.14

ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 4.

Company's bill, services,	955.00	
Company's bill, " (1851)	167.65	
Shelton & Cheever, repairs and hose,	137.33	
Geo. McIntosh, "	9.25	
M. & J. Ricker, "	17.28	
Howard & Davis, "	10.00	
Hunneman & Co., "	2.50	
R. C. Hicks, "	1.75	
George L. Cade, "	1.50	
T. J. Stevens, "	1.50	
Joel Gay, "	1.00	
B. Richardson, painting,	15.00	
Spencer & Pollard, setting stoves,	1.00	
R. C. Hicks, iron and tin ware,	14.80	
W. Hall & Co., keys,	1.65	
B. Hancock, badges, repairs, &c.,	26.58	
D. U. Chamberlin & Co., ropes and oil,	23.96	
Andrew Sproul, "	7.25	
Joseph Studley, preservative,	3.00	
E. F. Hadley, moving furniture,	5.00	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,403.00	$3,503.86

Amounts brought forward,	$1,403.00	$3,503.86
J. H. Webber, building shed, &c.,	33.60	
Isaac Cutler, building fence,	31.00	
Cutler & Crossman, lumber,	20.18	
		1,487.78
ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 5.		
F. Sawyer, labor and stock, (New House,)	1,096.80	
Waitt & Stevens, " " "	900.00	
Howard & Davis, new engine,	760.00	
Shelton & Cheever, hose,	395.75	
Whitney & Brackett, furniture,	86.05	
R. R. & E. A. Donnell, iron and tin ware,	31.49	
Richard C. Hicks, " " "	19.01	
William Hall & Co., keys,	6.00	
Andrew Sproul, ropes,	8.15	
		3,303.25
ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 6.		
Company's bill, services,	955.00	
Shelton & Cheever, repairs and hose,	255.24	
Christopher Morris, " and oil,	18.42	
Isaac Cutler, "	62.57	
Wm. H. Martin, "	10.00	
Geo. McIntosh, "	5.18	
Howard & Davis, "	3.50	
C. D. Chamberlin, "	3.00	
R. C. Hicks, iron and tin ware,	3.50	
Aqueduct Company, water,	10.00	
Joseph Studley, preservative,	4.50	
Company's bill, team to Roxbury,	2.50	
		1,333.41
HUNNEMAN ENGINE COMPANY.		
Company's Bill, services,	140.00	
Special Grant for repairs, &c.,	100.00	
		240.00
HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.		
Company's bill, services,	545.00	
Shelton & Cheever, repairs,	16.00	
Amounts carried forward,	$561.00	$9,868.30

Amounts brought forward,	$561.00	$9,868.30
George McIntosh, repairs,	12.37	
William H. Martin, "	7.75	
Richard C. Hicks, "	3.00	
Samuel Hastings, "	2.25	
Company's bill, "	2.00	
B. Richardson, painting,	44.00	
William Hall & Co., keys,	.75	
Company's bill, furniture,	5.55	
Otis Howe, use of wagon,	2.00	
		640.67

REFRESHMENTS AT SUNDRY FIRES.

Engine Company, No. 1,	24.00	
" " " 2,	6.00	
" " " 3,	54.00	
" " " 4,	24.00	
" " " 6,	48.00	
Hunneman Engine Company,	18.00	
Josiah N. Marshall,	16.34	
		190.34

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. C. P. Moody, printing,	8.00	
John Ford & Co., "	2.00	
John D. Pearson, stationery,	.38	
Benjamin J. Hoyt, ringing bells,	11.50	
Amos Munroe, " "	8.50	
Joseph Brackett, " "	4.50	
M. L. Smith & Co., hauling engines,	9.50	
Dalphon Osborn, " "	3.50	
S. Holt & Son, " "	1.00	
Amos L. Wait, truckage,	19.13	
William Twist, "	10.88	
Joseph Porter, use of team,	3.00	
John Mellen, removing snow,	9.00	
R. M. Parks, " "	7.50	
		98.39
		$10,797.70

Appropriation,	$10,000.00		
Additional do.,	1,000.00		
		11,000.00	
Amount of expenses,	10,797.70		
Transferred,	200.00		
		10,997.70	
Balance unexpended,		$2.30	

For Poll Taxes to Engine Men.

Engineers,	4 persons,	6.00	
Engine Co. No. Two,	11 "	16.50	
" " " Three,	21 "	31.50	
" " " Four,	17 "	25.50	
" " " Six,	21 "	31.50	
Hook and Ladder Co.,	7 "	10.50	
			$121.50
Appropriation,		150.00	
Amount of expenses,	$121.50		
Transferred,	28.50		
		$150.00	

For Bell Ringing.

Joseph Brackett,	Ward One,	52.50	
B. F. Wyeth,	" "	3.50	
J. Greenleaf,	" "	2.50	
H. Handford,	" "	2.50	
John Pear,	" Two,	48.00	
A. Munroe,	" "	3.50	
J. Litchfield,	" "	3.00	
B. J. Hoyt,	" "	2.00	
H. Danforth,	" "	1.00	
Samuel Dunnels,	" Three,	49.50	
			$168.00
Appropriation,	$150.00		
Additional do.,	20.00		
		170.00	
Amount of expenses,		168.00	
Balance unexpended,		$2.00	

For Burial Grounds.

Joseph Brackett, care of ground, Ward 1,	25.00	
Daniel Stone, " " " 2,	50.00	
Estate of J. Munroe, care of ground, (1848,)	10.00	
William H. Martin, three funeral cars,	510.00	
Daniel Stone, certifying deaths,	13.90	
James Casey, " "	9.90	
J. Brackett, " "	5.80	
John Pear, " "	.60	
B. J. Hoyt, " "	.60	
A. P. Rollins, " "	.60	
A. Moore, " "	.50	
A. P. Rollins, paid for certificates,	1.50	
John Nichols, cleaning car,	2.25	
Estate of J. Munroe, repairing tomb,	2.60	
		$633.25

Appropriation,	$500.00	
Additional do.,	133.50	
		$633.50
Amount of expenses,		633.25
Balance unexpended,		.25

For Lighting of Streets.

John Pear, lighting lamps,	$91.50	
J. C. Nute, " "	40.76	
D. U. Chamberlin & Co., burning fluid,	369.73	
William Hunnewell, " "	106.82	
D. U. Chamberlin & Co., wicking,	2.91	
D. U. Chamberlin & Co., ladders,	3.00	
Levi Hawkes, cans, lanterns, &c.,	23.77	
J. L. Bailey, " &c.,	3.00	
D. U. Chamberlin & Co., repairs,	3.00	
R. C. Hicks, "	3.75	
John Pear, "	2.25	
E. T. Tufts, "	1.13	
		$651.62

Appropriation,		$1,000.00	
Amount of expenses,	$651.62		
Transferred,	209.48		
		$861.10	
Balance unexpended,		138.90	

For Fuel for the City.

M. L. Smith & Co., coal, wood and bark,		$1,823.29	
A. Houghton & Co., " " "		944.18	
John Gooch, " " "		61.29	
W. T. Richardson, " " "		45.29	
			$2,874.05
Appropriation,		$3,000.00	
Amount of expenses,	$2,874.05		
Transferred,	125.95		
		$3,000.00	

The fuel was distributed as follows :—

To the Almshouse,	$973.36	
To Paupers, out of the Almshouse,	372.84	1,346.20
To the High School House,	99.55	
To the School Houses, Ward One,	373.80	
To the School Houses, Ward Two,	623.21	
To the School Houses, Ward Three,	333.39	1,429.95
To the City Hall,	20.98	20.98
To the Watch Houses, Ward One,	30.76	
To the Watch Houses, Ward Two,	14.81	
To the Watch Houses, Ward Three,	31.35	76.92
		$2,874.05

For Interest and Bank Discounts.

Lowell Institution for Savings,	$3,597.25
Cambridge Bank,	797.36
E. N. Holbrook,	575.00
D. McFarland,	455.00
Amount carried forward,	$5,424.61

Amount brought forward,	$5,424.61	
R. C. Hooper, Trustee,	360.00	
Estate of David Hill,	300.00	
Plymouth Savings Bank,	300.00	
Daniel Ellis,	246.00	
Edward Johnson,	240.00	
I. & H. Frost,	123.83	
Phillips' Academy,	120.00	
Henry L. Stone,	120.00	
Leonard Osborn,	115.00	
Philip Nutting,	111.66	
Richard H. Dana,	110.00	
Ezekiel Kendall,	110.00	
George B. Holmes,	108.00	
Charles Johnson,	72.00	
H. H. Stimpson,	71.89	
Nancy Nash,	70.00	
Bethia Wentworth,	60.00	
James M. Lassell,	48.00	
	———	$8,110.99
Appropriation,	$7,000.00	
Amount of expenses,	8,110.99	
Overdrawn,	$1,110.99	

For Payment of City Debt.

Cambridge Bank,	$2,200.00	
I. & H. Frost,	2,000.00	
Philip Nutting,	1,861.27	
Leonard Osborn,	1,800.00	
G. B. Holmes,	1,800.00	
H. H. Stimpson,	1,419.00	
Nancy Nash,	800.00	
	———	$11,880.27
Appropriation,	$12,000.00	
Additional do.,	80.27	
	———	$12,080.27
Amount of expenses,	$11,880.27	
Transferred,	200.00	
	———	$12,080.27

For Salaries of City Officers.

George Stevens, Mayor,	$800.00	
Lucius R. Paige, City Clerk,	700.00	
Eben M. Dunbar, Clerk of Common Council,	100.00	
Samuel Slocumb, City Treas'r and Collector,	700.00	
Board of Assessors,	750.00	
Roland Litchfield, jr., City Messenger,	300.00	
		$3,350.00
Appropriation,	3,400.00	
Amount of expenses, $3,350.00		
Transferred, 50.00		
	$3,400.00	

For Incidental Expenses.

Little & Brown, judgment for taxes, 1849,	371.80
Little & Brown, taxes refunded, 1850, 1851,	579.60
Joseph Cutler, Admr., taxes refunded, 1851,	6.30
Town of Somerville, taxes,	40.11
Samuel A. Allen, damage on street,	100.00
John Oliver, " "	25.00
James McNulty, " "	12.50
Robert Ross, watering streets,	300.00
G. W. Fifield, " "	250.00
D. Murphy, " "	174.60
H. Davis, " "	129.80
J. Sargent, " "	95.60
E. Davis, " "	50.00
Cambridge City Guards, Military Bounty,	284.50
Smith & Monroe, rent of Armory,	100.00
Roland Litchfield, repairs of City Hall,	9.08
Winchester & Rowell, " " "	1.08
J. Boardman, painting and glazing " "	7.94
William Hall & Co., keys " "	.75
Roland Litchfield, jr., furniture " "	1.50
Horace Hancock, " " "	1.50
Bruce, Gregory & Co., " " "	1.47
N. E. Glass Co., " " "	.58
Amount carried forward,	$2,543.71

Amount brought forward,	$2,543.71
Samuel James, oil, City Hall,	14.93
Caleb Wood, " " "	6.88
R. Litchfield, jr., wicking " "	2.00
Cambridge Lyceum, care of Ward Room,	9.00
Hiram Welch, " " "	6.88
Hiram Welch, sundries for " "	2.32
W. E. Weeman, iron railing for " "	30.67
John Pear, care and repairs of City Clock,	21.00
Charles R. Train, legal services,	100.00
John S. Ladd, " "	15.00
Lucius R. Paige, recording births, &c., including cash paid for taking census,	169.00
Lucius R. Paige, assessing taxes, &c.,	25.75
Caleb Hayden, abstract of deeds,	30.00
Caleb Hayden, recording "	7.87
William A. Mason, surveys and plans,	178.50
Joseph Whitney, " "	30.00
Eayrs & Fairbanks, books,	8.00
John D. Pearson, " and stationery,	16.84
Joseph Pratt, "	16.22
L. S. Learned, "	6.00
J. Munroe & Co., "	3.44
J. M. Usher, "	2.62
Maynard & Noyes, "	2.00
R. Litchfield, jr., "	1.38
John Ford & Co., printing,	450.19
Metcalf & Co., "	140.44
Nathan Fiske, postage,	7.97
L. L. Parker, "	6.95
H. Thayer, "	2.10
E. C. Kinsley, "	1.63
E. & T. Fairbanks, new hay-scale,	200.00
E. Hutchinson, repairs "	7.76
J. A. Holmes, " "	6.87
G. H. Thwing, " "	2.37
W. A. Mason, sealing "	7.50
Amount carried forward,	$4,083.79

Amounts brought forward,	$4,083.79	
Cutler & Crossman, lumber, hay-scales,	3.55	
B. P. Todd, nails, "	.37	
A. C. Sanborn & Co., stones, "	7.50	
John Lang, labor, "	9.60	
J. & S. W. Dudley, repairing house,	6.96	
J. & S. W. Dudley, " stables,	268.36	
Mellen & Richards, moving "	60.00	
Smith & Gooch, lumber for "	279.37	
Simon P. Clark, repairing shed,	18.00	
Smith & Gooch, lumber for "	59.97	
Samuel Pickett, repairing Common fence,	127.17	
Hamblin & Kingman, repairing pumps,	7.00	
Thomas Work, perambulating lines,	11.50	
Thomas Work, setting bound-posts,	8.87	
D. U. Chamberlin & Co., lamp-posts,	42.00	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, signs and painting,	52.93	
Hovey & Co., trees,	83.50	
Z. L. Raymond, "	71.17	
John Allen, setting "	104.37	
M. Duhig, " "	44.00	
Rufus Lamson, building bank-wall,	21.23	
W. B. Onthank, water-cask,	.75	
Merchants Insurance Co., insurance,	180.15	
Royal Morse, sale at auction,	17.25	
S. C. Knights, " "	4.25	
J. L. Boynton, exchange,	8.25	
R. Litchfield, jr., service, Teachers' Institute,	5.50	
Oliver Hapgood, distributing notices,	27.00	
Hiram Welch, " "	19.60	
J. Sanderson, " "	19.50	
John Bryant, " "	10.50	
R. Litchfield, jr., " "	6.00	
Hiram Welch, removing nuisances,	14.25	
W. Loughrey, " "	3.00	
P. Quinn, " "	2.00	
J. B. Kent, truckage,	.37	
Amount carried forward,	———	$5,689.58

Amount brought forward,		$5,689.58

EXPENSES OF WEBSTER OBSEQUIES.

Joel S. Orne, minute guns,	76.50	
Hosea Jewell, trimming City Hall,	7.00	
R. Litchfield, jr., " flag,	1.00	
M. & J. Ricker, work on flagstaff,	3.00	
Cambridge Stage Co., carriages to Marshfield,	100.00	
T. P. Ayer, Railroad tickets to Marshfield,	63.00	
H. D. Parker, refreshments,	16.00	
		266.50

EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

George W. White, care, &c., of hospital,	62.00	
Charles H. Allen, medical services,	10.00	
		72.00
		$6,028.08

Appropriation,		6,700.00
Amount of expenses,	$6,028.08	
Transferred,	550.00	
		6,578.08
Balance unexpended,		$121.92

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1853.

	Original Appropriations.	Added or Subtracted.	Appropriations as altered.	Amount of Expenditures.	Balances unexpended.	Amounts Overdrawn.
Instruction of Public Schools, - -	$23,500 00		$23,500 00	$23,372 20	$127 80	
Care, &c., of School Houses, -	2,300 00		2,300 00	2,290 04	9 96	
Repairs of School Houses, - - -	1,000 00	+ $900 00	1,900 00	1,882 70	17 30	
New School House, Brattle street,	4,668 00	+ 5,355 16	10,023 16	10,023 16		
New School House, Webster street,	18,550 00	+ 2,000 00	20,550 00	20,316 00	234 00	
New School House, Amory street,	1,700 00	+ 225 00	1,925 00	1,924 94	06	
Almshouse, - - - - - - -	6,500 00	+ 750 00	7,250 00	7,248 09	1 91	
Repairs of Roads and Sidewalks,	10,000 00	+ 1,000 00	11,000 00	10,936 59	63 41	
Repairs of Bridges, - - - -	4,500 00	— 600 00	3,900 00	3,896 86	3 14	
Reservoirs and Drains, - - -	6,000 00	— 400 00	5,600 00	5,599 01	99	
Police and Watch, - - - - -	4,000 00	+ 200 00	4,200 00	4,155 58	44 42	
Fire Department, - - - - -	10,000 00	+ 800 00	10,800 00	10,797 70	2 30	
Poll Taxes to Engine-men, - -	150 00	— 28 50	121 50	121 50		
Bell Ringing, - - - - - - -	150 00	+ 20 00	170 00	168 00	2 00	
Burial Grounds, - - - - - -	500 00	+ 133 50	633 50	633 25	25	
Lighting of Streets, - - - -	1,000 00	— 209 48	790 52	651 62	138 90	
Fuel for the City, - - - - -	3,000 00	— 125 95	2,874 05	2,874 05		
Interest and Bank Discounts, -	7,000 00		7,000 00	8,110 99		$1,110 99
Payment of City Debt, - - -	12,000 00	— 119 73	11,880 27	11,880 27		
Salaries of City Officers, - -	3,400 00	— 50 00	3,350 00	3,350 00		
Incidental Expenses, - - - -	6,700 00	— 550 00	6,150 00	6,028 08	121 92	
Amount of Appropriations,	$126,618 00		$135,918 00	$136,260 63	$768 36	$1,110 99
Amount of Expenditures,			136,260 63			768 36
Excess of Expenditures,			$342 63			$342 63

DR. CITY OF CAMBRIDGE IN ACCOUNT WITH SAMUEL SLOCOMB, TREASURER. CR.

From Feb 28, 1852, to Feb. 28, 1853	To Cash paid sundry orders drawn by Mayor,	$136,260 63
	" " " notes Cambridge Bank,	31.050 00
	" " " County Tax,	10,608 67
	" " in Treasurer's hands,	1,196 39
		$179,115 69

By Balance from last year,		$1,708 65
Cash received of J. C. Prentiss, (weighing,)		54 50
" " S. S. Green, "		98 11
" " A. Willard, "		69 70
" " W. W. Munroe, "		12 60
" " J. C. Holmes, "		71 87
" " R. Litchfield, jr., (use of City Hall,)		11 40
" " Charles Lowell, (tax 1851,)		65 42
" " Orders cancelled,		21 60
" " Cambridge Bank,		33,250 00
" " Town of Lexington, (bridges,)		39 84
" " E. Kendall, (Loan,)		4,000 00
" " N. Nash, "		800 00
" " Provident Ins'n. for Savings, Boston, (Loan,)		10,000 00
" " Lowell Institution for Savings, (Loan,)		12,900 00
" " Little & Brown, (note and interest,)		5,080 00
" " C. W. Kimball, " "		1,236 17
" " Warden of Almshouse,		1,897 61
" " Town of West Cambridge, (bridges,)		31 11
" " Town of Brighton, "		30 42
" " State for Militia Bounty,		518 00
" " State for School Fund,		743 15
" " State for Pauper, account,		1,257 31
" " Paton Stewart, (land,)		766 68
" " Joel Giles, "		574 00
" " A. Edwards, (breach of City Ordinance,)		52 00
" " B. W. Whitney, " "		7 93
" " Arad Moore, (breach of liquor law,)		20 00
" " L. R. Paige, (dog tax,)		296 00
" " C. Hollis, (entering drain,)		10 00
" " Drain taxes,		5,077 02
" " Taxes, 1849,		42 53
" " " 1850,		98 83
" " " 1851,		1,125 92
" " " 1852,		96,872 33
" " Merchants Insurance Co., (loss by fire,)		$275 00
		$179,115 69

SAMUEL SLOCOMB, *Treasurer.*

AMOUNT OF CITY DEBT, MARCH 1, 1853.

DATE.	RATE OF INTEREST.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	WHEN PAYABLE.	AMOUNT.	INTEREST PAID TO
February 24, 1848,	5 3-4	Lowell Institution for Savings,	February 24, 1854,	$5,000.00	February 24, 1853.
" "	5 3-4	" " "	" " 1855,	5,000.00	" "
" "	5 3-4	" " "	" " 1856,	5,000.00	" "
" "	5 3-4	" " "	" " 1857,	5,000.00	" "
" "	5 3-4	" " "	" " 1858,	5,000.00	" "
November 6, 1850,	5 1-2	" " "	November 6, 1870,	3,000.00	November 6, 1852.
January 23, 1851,	5 1-2	" " "	January 23, 1871,	8,000.00	January 23, 1853.
December 16, 1851,	6	" " "	December 16, 1860,	20,000.00	December 16, 1852.
August 6, 1852,	5 1-2	" " "	August 6, 1862,	12,900.00	February 6, 1853.
July 18, 1849,	6	James M. Lassell,	July 18, 1859,	800.00	July 18, 1852.
July 29, 1848,	6	H. L. Stone, Trustee,	July 29, 1858,	2,000.00	July 29, 1852.
May 29, 1849,	6	Edward Johnson,	May 29, 1859,	4,000.00	November 29, 1852.
May 30, 1849,	6	Phillips Academy, Exeter,	May 30, 1859,	2,000.00	November 30, 1852.
June 1, 1849,	6	R. C. Hooper,	June 1, 1854,	6,000.00	December 1, 1852.
June 9, 1849,	6	Daniel McFarland,	June 9, 1859,	3,000.00	December 9, 1852.
November 2, 1850,	5 1-2	" "	November 2, 1865,	3,000.00	November 2, 1852.
February 12, 1851,	5 1 2	" "	February 12, 1866,	2,000.00	February 12, 1853.
August 8, 1849,	6	Estate of David Hill,	August 8, 1859,	5,000.00	" 8, 1853.
August 8, 1849,	6	Plymouth Savings Bank,	August 8, 1859,	5,000.00	" 8, 1853.
September 5, 1850,	5 3-4	E. N. Holbrook,	September 5, 1862,	10,000.00	September 5, 1852.
October 12, 1850,	5 1-2	R. H. Dana,	October 12, 1862,	2,000.00	October 12, 1852.
September 30, 1851,	6	B. Wentworth,	September 30, 1862,	1,000.00	September 30, 1852.
October 2, 1851,	6	Charles Johnson,	October 2, 1854,	1,200.00	October 2, 1852.
October 15, 1851,	6	Daniel Ellis,	October 15, 1856,	2,000.00	October 15, 1852.
December 1, 1851,	6	" "	December 1, 1856,	2,100.00	December 1, 1852.
February 10, 1853,	5	Provident Inst. for Savings, Boston,	February 10, 1863,	10,000.00	
June 5, 1852,	5 1-2	Nancy Nash,	June 5, 1856,	800.00	December 5, 1852.
May 17, 1852,	5 1-2	E. Kendall,	May 17, 1853,	4,000.00	November 17, 1852.
				$134,800.00	

Schedule of Debts due the City of Cambridge, on the 1st of March, 1853.

Little & Brown, notes,	$16,000.00
Paton Stewart, "	1,533.32
Town of Lexington,	21.82
" " West Cambridge,	31.17
" " Brighton,	30.47
A. W. Bruce, taxes, 1840,	92.24
" " " 1841,	339.11
Samuel Slocomb, " 1851,	220.88
" " " 1852,	475.25
Due from drains,	2,387.27
	$21,131.53

SAMUEL SLOCOMB, *Treasurer.*

REPORT

Concerning the Real and Personal Property of the City.

The Sub-Committee who were charged with the duty of examining the personal property of the Almshouse establishment, and of reporting a schedule of all the property, real and personal, belonging to the City, with its estimated value, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report the following schedule:—

Personal Property connected with the Almshouse Establishment, according to an Inventory taken by the Overseers of the Poor, March 1, 1853.

Furniture, bedding, cloth and clothing,	$2,695.58
Stores and provisions,	285.37
Farming utensils and ledge tools,	553.83
Hair wheel and shoemaker's tools,	25.00
Fishing apparatus,	50.00
Extra peas, beans, seeds, &c.,	48.28
Three horses,	350.00
Two cows,	80.00
Carts, wagons, hay, pigs, &c.,	884.00
3,000 tons cracked stone,	1,200.00
Other stones suitable for cellars,	50.50
Debts due to the Almshouse,	225.55
	$6,448.11

Real and Personal Property of the City.

The public commons.	
Burial Grounds, Ward I.	
" " " II.	
Winthrop Square.	
Gerry's Landing and passage-way.	
Almshouse,	$33,000.00
City farm,	12,500.00
City Hall and land,	6,000.00
Lots on Essex street, viz., Nos. 8, 9, 10, 12,	6,000.00
Two lots on North Avenue,	2,000.00
Three Schoolhouses in Ward I.,	31,000.00
Ten " " " II.,	57,000.00
Four " " " III.,	30,000.00
Five Hay-scales,	850.00
Eleven horses,	1,400.00
Six carts,	500.00
One large wagon,	80.00
Four sleds,	75.00
Twelve harnesses,	150.00
Two ploughs,	20.00
Utensils for road work,	125.00
Cash in Superintendent's hands,	67.93
Library and apparatus for High School,	3,200.00
	$183,967.93

Real and Personal Property of the City connected with the Fire Department, according to an Estimate made by the Chief Engineer, March 1, 1853.

Engine No. 1, and apparatus,	$850.00
" " 2, "	800.00
" " 3, "	800.00
" " 4, "	825.00
" " 5, "	1,150.00
" " 6, "	1,050.00
Hook and Ladder, and apparatus,	250.00
House and land, No. 1,	800.00
" " " 2,	3,200.00
" " " 3,	2,000.00
" " " 4,	3,000.00
House, No. 6,	500.00
House and Land, Fourth street, Ward III.,	800.00
	$15,825.00

RECAPITULATION.

Personal Property at the Almshouse,	$6,448.11
Property of the Fire Department,	15,825.00
Real and Personal Property of the City,	183,967.93
	$206,241.04

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN SARGENT,
Z. L. RAYMOND,
A. S. WAITT,
} *Sub-Committee.*

Cambridge, March 16, 1853.

In Committee on Finance, March 16, 1853.

Acccepted.

Attest: P. B. HOVEY, *Clerk pro tem.*

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1853.

THE Overseers of the Poor of the City of Cambridge, at the close of the year for which they were elected, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The average number of paupers in the Almshouse during the year, was one hundred and six.

The following schedule shows the amount of the appropriation by the City Council for the support of the establishment; the expenditures of the same; and the earnings, as nearly as they can be ascertained :—

The appropriation made for this purpose at the beginning of the Municipal year, was		$6,500.00
Additional appropriation,		750.00
		$7,250.00
Paid for support of paupers out of the Almshouse, as follows :—		
State Lunatic Hospital,	$153.53	
City of Boston,	13.99	
Assistance rendered sundry individuals in medicines, groceries, &c.,	70.00	
	$237.52	
Amount carried forward,		$7,250.00

Amounts brought forward,	$237.52	$7,250.00
Paid for alterations in the house, sheds, porch, fences, barn, trees, fishery, &c., as follows:—		
Riley & Griner, slating, June 5, 1851,	16.02	
L. Jones & Sons, heating apparatus, Feb. '51,	29.17	
W. A. Mason, surveying, July, 1851,	7.50	
Wright & Davis, building fence,	48.28	
Amos Hill, half of fishery,	60.00	
Burrage & Gale, lumber for fence, &c.,	79.30	
James Lang, mason work at barn,	48.75	
H. C. Haynes, pump and pipe to barn,	19.64	
J. & S. W. Dudley, carpenters' work,	133.59	
Burrage & Gale, lumber for "	55.50	
Cummings & White, for trees,	43.00	
Paid for work in ledge, powder, fuse, ledge tools, &c., from April to October, (This amount was principally expended in getting out flat stones for covering the drains, and for draining the ledge.)	723.28	
Articles furnished ship-fever and small-pox Hospital, for Board of Health,	25.00	
Extra pay to Physician for Board of Health,	100.00	
Bill against the Commonwealth for support of State paupers,	1,257.31	
Cash received at the Almshouse for vegetables, fruit, pork, fish, picking hair, stone, &c., from May, 1852, to March 1, 1853, and paid into the City Treasury,	1,897.61	
		$4,781.47
		2,468.53
Add cost of fuel,		973.36
		$3,441.89

This sum is the amount drawn from the Treasury, for supporting the paupers in the Almshouse, including the payment of salaries, &c.

Proceeds from Labor, Products of Land, &c., one Year, to March 1, 1853, with its estimated value.

Labor in carpenters' shop, bakery, tailoring, and shoemaking, picking hair, &c.,	$600.00	
Quarrying stone for drains, &c., also, for draining the ledge,	776.28	
Quarrying and breaking stone for roads, carting, &c.,	1,000,00	
		$2,376.28
2,800 lbs. pork, 8 1-2 cts.,	$238.00	
Alewives from the brook,	435.00	
		673.00
Raised 150 bushels potatoes, 75 cts.,	112.50	
" 45 " onions, 50 cts.,	22.50	
" 200 " carrots, 30 cts.,	60.00	
" 250 " turnips, 25 cts.,	62.50	
" 200 " beets, 37 1-2 cts.,	75.00	
" 2,000 lbs. squash, 1 1-2 cts.,	30.00	
" 1,000 lbs. rhubarb, 2 cts.,	20.00	
" 20 barrels melons, $1.50,	30.00	
" 35 " apples, $1,	35.00	
" 40 " sweet corn, $1.25,	50.00	
" 1,150 bunches asparagus, 10 cts.,	115.00	
" 35 barrels green peas, $1.50,	52.50	
" 10 " " beans, $1.50,	15.00	
" 12 " cucumbers, $2,	24.00	
" 125 lbs. sage, 12 1-2 cts.,	15.62	
" 40 bushels tomatoes, 50 cts.,	20.00	
" 10 " currants, $1.50	15.00	
" 475 boxes strawberries, 25 cts.,	118.75	
" 6 bushels pears, 1.50,	9.00	
" 1,800 cabbages, 4 cts.,	72.00	
" 15 tons English hay, $22,	330.00	
" 3 " Meadow " $12,	36.00	
" 12 bushels shelled beans, $2,	24.00	
" Seeds,	42.00	
		1,386.37
Amount carried forward,		$4,435.65

Amount brought forward,		$4,435.65
Received for 1,025 bunches asparagus,		
" " 30 barrels green peas,		
" " 9 " " beans,		
" " 6 1-2 bushels shelled beans,		
" " 38 " tomatoes,		
" " 1,000 lbs. rhubarb,		
" " 12 bushels beets,		
" " 70 " early potatoes,		
" " 24 barrels green corn,		
" " 18 " melons,		
" " 11 " cabbages,		
" " 225 bunches onions,		
" " 420 boxes strawberries,		
" " 7 bushels currants,		
" " 2 barrels pears,		
" " 31 " apples,	$595.07	
" " pork, lard, and ham,	196.23	
" " bones,	2.40	
" " picking hair,	62.02	
" " alewives,	410.81	
" " stone,	150.55	
		1,417.08
		$3,018.57
Deduct the estimated amount of labor and stone, viz.,		2,376.28
And the balance is the amount of produce consumed and on hand at the house,		642.29

Estimated Amount of the Proceeds from Labor and Products of Land on hand, and consumed, as per Invoice, March 1, 1853.

On hand, vegetables,	$103.50	
" seeds,	42.00	
" pork, lard, and ham,	74.90	
" hay,	154.00	
" skewers,	12.33	
Amount carried forward,	$386.73	

Amount brought forward,	$386.73	
On hand, coffins, &c.,	110.25	
" stone,	1,262.50	
	$1,759.48	
Consumed,	1,259.09	
		$3,018.57

Of the above 6½ tons of hay, valued at $143,00, was consumed by the horses under the charge of Mr. Palmer, (Superintendent of Streets,) and should be charged to appropriation for streets.

Amount of Property belonging to the Almshouse Establishment, as per appraisal.

March 1, 1853, $6,452.32

Account Current of the Warden.

Cash on hand, March 1, 1852,	$149.21	
Cash rec'd. from March 1, to June 4, 1852,	593.14	
		$742.35
Cash paid from March 1, to June 4, 1852,		364.03
Cash paid to City Treasurer, June 5, 1852,		$378.32
Cash received from City Treasurer, from June 5, 1852, to February 9, 1853, per Mayor's order,		310.00
Cash paid from June 4, 1852, to March 1, 1853,		316.15
Balance due the Warden,		$6.15

The amount paid out by the Warden, viz., $680.18, as above, consists of a great variety of small articles for the house, &c., purchased by the Warden for cash; his accounts are examined and audited monthly by the Overseers.

Schedule of Cash on hand and receipts during the Current year, at the Almshouse, March 1, 1852.

Cash on hand,	$149.21
" rec'd. of L. Cox, (board of Cox boys,)	225.00
Amount carried forward,	$430.29

Amount brought forward,	$374.21
Cash received supplies furnished J. Quigley,	$12.50
" " for old sashes, iron, &c.,	11.36
" " Town of Stoneham,	10.65
" " " Barre,	11.57
" " " Scituate,	10.00
" " " Dunstable,	121.58
" " City of Boston,	70.95
" " " Salem,	24.00
" " " Charlestown,	7.50
" " discount on bale of sheetings,	4.12
" " for support of E. Grant,	8.50
" " of S. Wilder, (paid his note for horse,)	100.00
" " for support of S. Bochan,	30.00
" " " Jacob Mair,	34.50
" " of alien Commissioner, (for bonded pauper,)	12.00
" " for stone from ledge,	150.55
" " " fish from brook,	410.81
" " " pork, lard, &c.,	196.23
" " " vegetables, fruit, grass, &c.,	595.07
" " " picking hair,	62.02
Of this amount, viz.,	$2,258.12
Was paid into City Treasury,	1,897.61
And the balance disbursed by the Warden, viz.,	$360.51

The foregoing schedule exhibits the amount of money received at the Almshouse, with the source from which it was derived, during the financial year, ending March 1, 1853.

Previous to June last, all money received at the Almshouse was disbursed by the Warden, under the direction of the Overseers, for various small articles for the establishment, charges against the City from other cities and towns, and a variety of small bills, which otherwise would have to be paid from the Treasury.

In the latter part of April last, the City Council passed an Ordinance, "Establishing a system of Accountability in the Expenditures of the City," requiring all City Officers, who shall, in

their official capacity, receive any money on behalf of the city, to pay the same into the City Treasury; accordingly, all the money that was on hand, and all that has been received since that period, has been paid over to the City Treasurer, amounting in the aggregate, to the sum of $1,897.61.

The estimates for the appropriation for the Almshouse have been made, with the view of the money received there being expended by the Overseers of the Poor towards the expenses of the establishment; thereby diminishing the amount of the appropriation, according to the sum expected to be received at that place; and it will be perceived by examining the foregoing schedule of receipts, that if there had been no alteration, instead of requiring an additional appropriation of $750.00, there would have remained unexpended $1,147.61 of the original appropriation.

It is considered by the Overseers of the Poor, indispensable to have some money to be expended by the Warden for small items; accordingly, the Mayor was requested by the vote of the Board, to draw an order on the Treasury, for whatever sum might be considered necessary to supply the contingency, which sum, of course, was charged to the Almshouse appropriation, and the amount that has been drawn for that purpose will be perceived, by examining the account current of the Warden.

Return of the State of the Poor, made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as required by Law, November, 1852.

Number of persons relieved, or supported as paupers in Cambridge, during the year ending Nov. 1, 1852,	633
Number having a legal settlement in the Commonwealth,	90
Number of paupers charged to the Commonwealth,	177
Number of foreigners,	87
" " from England and Ireland,	82
" acres of land attached to Almshouse,	33
Estimated value of Almshouse establishment,	$50,000.00
Number relieved in the Almshouse during the year,	310
Average number supported in the Almshouse,	109
Average weekly cost of supporting each pauper, about	$1.75
Paupers unable to perform labor,	177
Estimated value of paper labor,	$2,750.00
Number aided out of the Almshouse,	323

Paupers insane,	5
" idiots,	3
Number made paupers by reason of insanity or idiocy,	8
" " " intemperance, about four-fifths.	
" came in the Commonwealth within one year,	30
Total net amount of expense of supporting or relieving paupers one year, including interest on the Almshouse establishment,	$12,000.00

Accounts due the Almshouse, March 1, 1853.

From Cox estate, (board of Cox boys,)	$20.00
" George F. Whall, bankrupt, (picking hair,)	10.12
" " " " (note,) "	102.00
" Harden & Co., " (bonded pauper,)	6.43
" Cleland & Day, " "	87.00
	$225.55

The Overseers, in accordance with established custom, have again endeavored to lay before their fellow citizens a plain, although very brief statement, of the Almshouse affairs, during the Municipal year ending March 1, 1853.

By a reference to the foregoing report, it will be seen that the expense for the support of paupers from the City Treasury, during the past year, has been $3,068.53, which is $602.54 less than the amount expended for the same purpose the preceding year; and if all the advantages which the City derives from the farm, in hay for the road horses, covering stones for drains, and cracked stones for the streets, &c., were credited to the establishment, or paid for in cash out of the appropriations for roads and drains, where the articles above specified are consumed, it would be seen, that the amount for the support of the paupers would be merely nominal.

The farm, under the excellent management and skill of the Warden, has produced abundantly; and has also been greatly improved and increased in value during the past year, by planting choice fruit trees, and in various other ways. The Matron, Mrs. White, has discharged the duties belonging to her department with great fidelity to the interest of institution, and to the entire satisfaction of the Overseers.

The school belonging to the establishment, taught by Miss H. J. Chenery, is in a satisfactory condition, and will compare favorably with other schools in the City, of the same grade.

The labors of the Overseers and Warden were greatly increased the past year, by taking charge of the ledge at the City Farm, which had previously been managed by the Road Department. This was a mutual arrangement between the City Council and the Overseers, on the ground that a large amount of the labor in the ledge was done by the paupers, and could be made more profitable to the City, under the charge of the Overseers, than by any other method which could be adopted. This measure, however, considerably embarrassed the financial affairs of the Overseers, as the change did not take place until after the annual appropriations were made, and therefore no allowance was made in the estimates for the support of the Almshouse, to meet the extra expense incurred by the change; which rendered it necessary for the Overseers to apply to the City Council for an additional appropriation, to meet the current expenses of the establishment.

The Overseers have considered it proper, to lay before the community an accurate statement of the whole cost of the Almshouse establishment, together with the expense of supporting the paupers, for the year ending March 1, 1853, including the interest on the cost of the estate, in separate items, viz:—

Cost of farm,	$12,000.00
" " house,	32,970.69
Fences, furniture, &c.,	3,000.00
Total cost,	$47,970.69
Interest on amount of cost for one year,	2,878.24
Expense of supporting paupers "	3,068.53
	$5,946.77
From this amount should be deducted the interest on $24,000, for sale of old Almshouse estate,	1,440.00
And expense from the Treasury for support of paupers is	$4,506.77

which is $43.33 for the support of each pauper, the average number for the year being 104; and if all the benefits which the City receives from the establishment, to which allusion has already been made, could be accurately ascertained, including taxes which the City realizes from the old estate, and deducted from the expense as above shown for the support of the Almshouse, the amount would probably be considerably reduced; and if the State policy had not been changed, in relation to the mode of supporting State paupers, it is reasonable to believe, that, by what little assistance the Commonwealth rendered towards the support of its paupers, together with their labor, the time might have come, and that at no very distant period, when the establishment would, by wise and judicious management, support itself, and therefore meet the anticipations of its projectors. But when the establishment is no longer needed for its present use, it is believed, that, on account of its desirable location, and as real estate is fast increasing in value in that section of the City, and as the building is well adapted to manufacturing or other purposes, it may be disposed of without loss to the City.

GEORGE STEVENS,
CHARLES R. METCALF,
AARON RICE,
E. T. WHITNEY,
} *Committee.*

REPORT

Of Moses Clarke, M. D., Visiting Physician.

To the Board of Overseers of the Poor of the City of Cambridge :—

Gentlemen :—The annexed table, of which the following is a summary, I submit to you as a Report of the cases treated in the Almshouse Hospital, for the year ending March 1, 1853 :—

Under treatment, March 1, 1852,		6
Admitted since,		76
		—82
Recovered,		63
Died,		14
Improved,		1
Not improved,		2
Under treatment,		2
		—82
Born in the United States,		39
" "	Ireland,	35
" "	England,	3
" "	British Provinces,	3
" "	Scotland,	1
" "	Holland,	1
		—82
No. of Births,		2

The diseases terminating fatally were as follows :—

Phthisis,	6
Gangrene,	1
Sequela of Intermittent Fever,	1
Measles,	1
Scrofulous Abscesses of Ankle Joints,	1
Disease of Brain,	1
Erysipelas,	1
Disease of Heart,	1
Intemperance,	1
	—14

Three cases have been treated out of the Almshouse, an account of which will be appended to the annexed table.

Six cases of ship-fever have been admitted into the Hospital provided for such diseases, five of which recovered, and one terminated fatally. In connection with the case which terminated fatally, I wish to state a fact or two. On the 17th of August, Thomas and James Murray were admitted into the Ship-Fever Hospital, having arrived in this country but a few days before, in a ship, on board of which was ship-fever. They were sick between two and three weeks and recovered. Their father, Daniel Murray, who had been in this country for some time, took care of them during their sickness. Immediately after their recovery, he was attacked with the same disease and was dangerously ill several weeks, but ultimately recovered.

John Hamilton, a worthy Scotchman, took care of the last named patient, was taken down with the same disease and sunk under it in one week.

Query:—Is not Ship-Fever contagious?

It will be noticed that six of the deaths were from consumption. Five of them were far advanced in the disease when they entered the Institution, having spent all their living upon many physicians, and were "nothing bettered but rather grew worse." They entered the Almshouse to die. I have endeavored to smooth their path to the grave, and to make their last days as comfortable as the nature of their case would allow. This class of patients is, above all others, entitled to our charity and sympathy. This they have received here, and it is to be hoped the same will await them when they shall enter the State Institutions.

The sick have received all due attention from the Warden and his family.

With many thanks for the courtesy and attention I have received from yourselves and the former Board of Overseers,

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

M. CLARKE.

Cambridge, March 1, 1853.

Record of Cases treated in the Almshouse Hospital, from March 1, 1852, *to March* 1, 1853.

No.	Age.	Birth-place.	Disorder.	Result.
1.	30.	Connecticut.	Erysipelas.	Recovered.
2.	30.	Ireland.	Phthisis.	Left improved.
3.	30.	Ireland.	Phthisis.	Died.
4.	40.	Ireland.	Fracture of Leg.	Recovered.
5.	39.	Massachusetts.	Retention of Urine.	Recovered.
6.	9.	New York.	Measles.	Recovered.
7.	9 mos.	Massachusetts.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
8.	66.	Ireland.	Bronchitis.	Recovered.
9.	20.	Ireland.	Typhoid Fever.	Recovered.
10.	22.	England.	Rheumatism.	Recovered.
11.	14.	Ireland.	Inflammation of Eyes.	Recovered.
12.	6.	Massachusetts.	Measles.	Recovered.
13.	70.	Scotland.	Erysipelas.	Recovered.
14.	4.	Massachusetts.	Measles.	Recovered.
15.	4.	Massachusetts.	Measles.	Recovered.
16.	17 mos.	Massachusetts.	Measles.	Recovered.
17.	69.	Massachusetts.	Retention of Urine.	Recovered.
18.	6 mos.	Massachusetts.	Measles.	Recovered.
19.	16 mos.	B. Provinces.	Measles.	Recovered.
20.	9 mos.	Massachusetts.	Measles.	Recovered.
21.	3.	Massachusetts.	Measles.	Recovered.
22.	14.	Massachusetts.	Measles.	Recovered.
23.	69.	Massachusetts.	Gangrene.	Died.
24.	3.	Massachusetts.	Measles.	Recovered.
25.	5 mos.	Massachusetts.	Measles.	Recovered.
26.	18.	B. Provinces.	Rheumatic Fever.	Recovered.
27.	40.	Ireland.	Bronchitis.	Recovered.
28.	65.	Ireland.	Sciatica.	Recovered.
29.	30.	Ireland.	Bronchitis.	Recovered.
30.	24.	Ireland.	Chronic Diarrhœa.	Recovered.
31.	3.	Massachusetts.	Dysentery.	Recovered.
32.	40.	England.	Sequela of interm't. fever.	Died.
33.	10 mos.	Massachusetts.	Measles.	Died.
34.	18.	B. Provinces.	Rheumatic Fever.	Recovered.
35.	18.	Vermont.	Aphonia.	Left unimpr'd.
36.	19.	Ireland.	Scrof. Abs. of ankle joints.	Died.
37.	36.	Ireland.	Dysentery.	Recovered.
38.	30.	Connecticut.	Erysipelas.	Died.
39.	37.	Ireland.	Bronchitis.	Recovered.
40.	34.	England.	Jaundice.	Recovered.

No.	Age.	Birth-place.	Disorder.	Result.
41.	16.	Massachusetts.	Ulcer of Leg.	Recovered.
42.	25.	Ireland.	Chronic Inflam. of Eyes.	Left unimpr'd.
43.	68.	Ireland.	Rheumatism.	Recovered.
44.	52.	Ireland.	Dysentery.	Recovered.
45.	28.	S. Carolina.	Dysentery.	Recovered.
46.	14.	Ireland.	Typhoid Fever.	Recovered.
47.	17.	Ireland.	Typhoid Fever.	Recovered.
48.	19.	Ireland.	Phthisis.	Died.
49.	19.	Ireland.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
50.	50.	Massachusetts.	Dysentery.	Recovered.
51.	60.	Ireland.	Phthisis.	Died.
52.	55.	Holland.	Disease of Brain.	Died.
53.	25.	Georgia.	Fracture of Leg.	Recovered.
54.	37.	Ireland.	Bronchitis.	Recovered.
55.	8.	Massachusetts.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
56.	25.	Ireland.	Phthisis.	Died.
57.	15.	Ireland.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
58.	50.	Massachusetts.	Disease of Heart.	Died.
59.	5.	Massachusetts.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
60.	17 mos.	New York.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
61.	7.	Ireland.	Erysipelas.	Recovered.
62.	34.	Ireland.	Phthisis.	Died.
63.	11.	Massachusetts.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
64.	5.	Massachusetts.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
65.	24.	Ireland.	Childbirth.	Recovered.
66.	7.	Massachusetts.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
67.	57.	N. Hampshire.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
68.	7.	Massachusetts.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
69.	59.	Ireland.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
70.	7 mos.	Ireland.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
71.	2.	Massachusetts.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
72.	16.	Massachusetts.	Scarlet Fever.	Recovered.
73.	45.	Ireland.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
74.	26.	Ireland.	Childbirth.	Recovered.
75.	36.	Ireland.	Rheumatic Fever.	Recovered.
76.	19.	Ireland.	Phthisis.	Under treatm't.
77.	50.	Ireland.	Acute Abscess of Lung.	Under treatm't.
78.	30.	Ireland.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
79.	8.	Massachusetts.	Inflammation of Eyes.	Recovered.
80.	7.	Connecticut.	Dropsy.	Recovered.
81.	24.	Massachusetts.	Intemperance.	Died.
82.	29.	Massachusetts.	Phthisis.	Died.

The following are the cases treated OUT of the Almshouse:

No.	Age.	Birth-place.	Disorder.	Result.
1.	23.	Ireland.	Rheumatic Fever.	Recovered.
2.	30.	Ireland.	Erysipelas.	Recovered.
3.	30.	Ireland.	Typhoid Fever.	Recovered.

Abstract of Marriages, Births, Deaths, &c.

To the Hon. City Council of the City of Cambridge:

The following Tables, exhibiting certain statistics relative to Marriages, Births, and Deaths, in said City, are respectfully submitted.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

I. MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, RECORDED, 1846—1852.

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1846	89	432	173
1847	91	510	221
1848	81	472	246
1849	129	517	298
1850	187	556	302
1851	238	593	317
1852	214	535	333
Total,	1029	3615	1890

II. INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE, RECORDED, 1852.

Both parties resident in Cambridge,	124
Male only, " "	53
Female only, " "	38
Total	215

Birth-place of Parties.

Cambridge,	36
Elsewhere in the United States,	186
Ireland,	156
England, Scotland, and the Provinces,	35
Other Foreign Countries,	13
Not stated,	4
Total,	430

III. BIRTHS, (IN WARDS,) RECORDED, 1852.

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Total.
Males,	67	95	119	281
Females,	69	68	117	254
(Twins, 12.)				
Total,	136	163	236	535
Birth-place of Parents.				
Cambridge,	15	20	9	44
Elsewhere in the United States,	75	173	109	357
Ireland,	164	82	257	503
England, Scotland, and the Provinces,	13	32	47	92
Other Foreign Countries,		5	19	24
Not stated,	1	14	23	38
Total,	268	326	464	1058
Proportion of Americans & Foreigners.				
United States,	33+	59+	26—	38—
Ireland,	61+	25+	55+	47+
England, Scotland, and the Provinces,	5—	10—	10+	9—
Other Foreign Countries,		2+	4+	2+
Not stated,	1—	4+	5—	4—
Total,	100	100	100	100

IV. DEATHS, RECORDED, 1852.

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Total.
Males,	39	72	57	168
Females,	34	80	51	165
Total,	73	152	108	333

Birth-place of the Deceased.

Cambridge,	159
Elsewhere in the United States,	106
Ireland,	43
England, Scotland, and the Provinces,	13
Other Foreign Countries,	3
Not stated,	9
Total,	333

Age of the Deceased.

Under 1 year,	90	From 40 to 50,	21
From 1 to 5,	65	" 50 " 60,	21
" 5 " 10,	19	" 60 " 70,	22
" 10 " 20,	17	" 70 " 80,	19
" 20 " 30,	28	" 80 " 90,	6
" 30 " 40,	24	Over 90,	1
		Total,	333

V. DISEASES AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accidental,	3	Fever, ship,	1
Abscess,	1	" typhoid,	4
Apoplexy,	2	" typhus,	3
Bowels, disease of,	18	Heart, disease of,	6
Brain, " "	10	Hip, " "	1
" dropsy on,	7	Infantile diseases,	11
Burns,	2	Inflammation,	3
Cancer,	7	Jaundice,	1
Canker,	4	Kidneys, disease of,	2
Child-birth,	4	Liver, " "	3
Cholera Infantum,	7	Lockjaw,	1
Cholic,	2	Lungs, disease of,	8
Consumption,	59	Marasmus,	1
Convulsions,	11	Measles,	10
Cramp,	1	Mortification,	1
Croup,	8	Mumps,	1
Debility, general,	1	Neuralgia,	1
Dropsy,	8	Old age,	10
Drowned,	3	Paralysis,	7
Dysentery,	23	Pleurisy,	3
Dyspepsia,	1	Scrofula,	1
Erysipelas,	4	Still born,	21
Fever,	4	Sun-struck,	1
" and ague,	1	Teething,	10
" brain,	2	Ulcers,	1
" lung,	8	Whooping-cough,	1
" nervous,	1	Not stated,	16
" scarlet,	2		
		Total,	333

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,

OF THE

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
March 1st, 1853.

To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen.

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with Section sixteenth of the Rules and Regulations for the government of the Fire Department, I herewith present the following Report, which contains the names of the Officers and Members of the Cambridge Fire Department, at the present time; also an inventory of the Apparatus in their care, with its location and condition, the number and location of Reservoirs, the number of Fires and Alarms the past year, with the amount of Loss by Fire, and amount Insured on Losses, as near as could be ascertained.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your humble servant,

GEORGE B. EATON, *Chief Engineer.*

ENGINEERS.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

GEORGE B. EATON.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

1. MARTIN L. SMITH,
2. CHARLES B. STEVENS,
3. HOSEA JEWELL,
4. JOHN CHAMBERLIN, Jr.

CAMBRIDGE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

House on Church Street, Ward 1.

John A. Belcher, *Foreman.*
George W. Belcher, 1*st Ass't. Foreman.*
George H. Johnson, 2*d* " "
George H. Cutler, *Clerk.*
J. H. Hyde, *Ass't.* "

MEMBERS.

T. Capell.	W. H. Conner.	J. Connell.
H. Maynard.	H. L. Buck.	James Armstrong.
R. Scott.	M. C. Roberts.	J. Lynch.
S. Harty.	L. F. Cone.	M. Dean.
G. Fisher.	P. Carlin.	G. F. Hadley.
S. M. Balch.	T. H. Brewer.	W. J. Kelley.
B. A. Folensbee.	F. H. Greenwood.	J. Moriarty.
J. P. Waters.	J. H. Donaldson.	John Armstrong.
J. P. White.	W. Campbell.	E. F. Weston.

Thirty-two Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine House in a dilapidated condition. Engine and Apparatus complete, in good condition. One Signal Lantern, 3 Torches, complement of Hose-belts and Spanners, 4 Buckets, Hose Carriage, 600 feet of Leading Hose, 25 feet of Suction Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, 2 Pipes, 1 Saddle, 1 Strainer, 1 Drag Rope, 2 Axes, good. One Old Hose Carriage, ordinary.

UNION ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2.

House on Main, corner of Windsor Street.

A. R. Goodnow, *Foreman.*
E. H. Sawyer, 1*st Ass't. Foreman.*
B. Simpson, 2*d* " "
S. M. Fyre, *Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

Jesse L. Sawyer.	J. H. Hall.	Henry A. Hawkes.
John F. Hawkes.	Richard H. Young.	Wm. Farley.
George E. Sawyer.	George Hall.	J. S. Smith.
George McIntosh.	Frederick Keith.	Hugh A. Temple.
F. T. Hazlewood.	P. Hackett.	J. W. Merrill.
George Rockwell.	Thomas Carter.	Dennis Daily.
Samuel Rockwell.	Eben J. Blanchard.	R. Whitford.
Wm. B. Fisher.	H. N. Chapman.	T. Chaney.
Joseph Sanders.	George Stacy.	F. Washburn.
John W. Allison.	Moses Edmunds.	George Conner.
Wm. T. Foster.	Alonzo Fisher.	A. Kingsbury.
James Hall.		

Thirty-eight Members.

Engine House and Engine in good condition. 26 feet Suction Hose, 4 Buckets, 2 Pipes, 2 Axes, 1 Crow Bar, Hose Carriage, 1 Blunderbuss, Saddle and Strainer in good condition. 400 feet Leading Hose, good; 200 feet ordinary; complement of Spanners and Belts, 3 Torches, 1 Drag Rope, good; 1 Signal, and 2 Buckets, ordinary.

NIAGARA ENGINE COMPANY, No. 3.

House on Cambridge Street, Ward 3.

William H. Roby, *Foreman.*
E. Z. Stevens, 1*st Ass't. Foreman.*
A. H. Stevens, 2*d* " "
J. P. Smith, *Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

Geo. L. Mitchell.	Chas. H. Strout.	Francis Jones, jr.
W. M. Bancroft.	John B. Fraser.	Wm. Hunnewell.
James I. Murphy.	George Taylor.	M. W. Montgomery.

Oscar Lawrence.	Trueman B. Putney.	Eben O. Hawes.
Edward Kelley.	Alexander Fraser.	Edward Wheelock.
Thomas Hopkins.	Leonard West.	Edward H. Dwyer.
John Sweetman.	M. P. Brasee, jr.	Thomas E. Kelley.
Wm. H. Bettinson.	Sam'l. H. Batchelder.	Philip H. Torrey.
Benj. A. Small.	Albert G. Patten.	Edward Pepper.
Warren Gerald.	Wm. M. Loring.	Wm. Harts.
Samuel P. Caldwell.	Royal Morse.	James H. Gavett.
Frederic Goodfellow.	George Smith.	Samuel Smith.
Frank M. Flanders.	Thomas Hobson.	Henry Whitley.
Jonas Carroll.		

Forty-four Members.

Engine House in good condition. Engine, ordinary but serviceable; 28 feet Suction Hose, good; 500 feet Leading Hose, good; 250 feet Leading Hose, ordinary. Hose Carriage, 1 Blunderbuss, 4 Buckets, 2 Axes, 1 Crowbar, 2 Pipes, 1 Signal Lantern, complement of Belts and Spanners, 2 Torches, 1 Saddle, 1 Strainer, 1 Drag Rope, good.

HYDRANT ENGINE COMPANY, No. 4.

House at junction of Western Avenue and River Street.

THOMAS J. STEVENS, *Foreman.*
JOSEPH L. DICKMAN, 1*st Ass't. Foreman.*
JOHN WALKER, 2*d* " "
SOLOMON LENFEST, jr., *Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

A. Lerned.	R. C. Hicks.	P. W. Raymond.
J. T. Locke.	A. Fraser.	A. W. Burroughs.
E. Ryder.	H. Holland.	S. F. McKenney.
T. Hector.	A. Lucy.	Isaac Hillier.
E. P. Tarbell.	F. Frith.	W. J. A. Sullivan.
W. Downes.	E. S. Coombs.	J. B. Stacy.
J. D. Hovey.	P. Clark.	S. Loveland.
M. Griffin.	J. Crosby.	W. Harkness.
P. Riley.	G. D. Lamb.	T. D. Rudolf.
W. Wilson.	J. Sleeper.	M. A. Loughnan.

J. Scott.	F. Prescott.	C. Blackman.
F. Waite.	J. Thompson.	W. Holt.

Forty Members.

Engine House in good condition. Engine, 28 feet Suction Hose, 2 Axes, 1 Crowbar, 4 Buckets, 3 Pipes, good. 1 Hose Carriage, good, 1 ordinary, 600 feet Leading Hose, good; 200 feet Rubber Hose, ordinary; 1 Blunderbuss, Axe on Hose Carriage, complement of Belts and Spanners, 1 Strainer, 1 Saddle, 1 Large Drag Rope, 1 Small, 3 Torches, 1 Signal, good.

DANIEL WEBSTER ENGINE COMPANY, No. 5.

House on North Avenue, near Winthrop Schoolhouse, Ward 1.

EDWARD MULLIKEN, *Foreman.*
DAVID E. BENNETT, 1*st Ass't. Foreman.*
ELIAS BOURNE, 2*nd* " "
GEORGE W. HOWE, *Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

John Murray, jr.	D. W. C. Barron.	James H. Cutler.
Walter M. Allen.	Alfred Bunker.	Thomas J. Peirce.
John Davenport.	T. A. Brown.	John F. Rice.
Robert Henderson.	Thomas D. Cook.	Benjamin A. Soutra.
Augustus Baird.	J. G. Read.	W. H. Eddy.
P. J. Blinn.	Jacob Blinn.	Eben Morrison.
Richard Stewart.	N. Wilkinson.	A. Roby.
Jacob Hanscom.	Joseph H. Rice.	Henry Davis.
George G. Rice.	H. N. Spring.	Lewis Baird.
John R. Duncan.	Wm. Harnden.	Josiah H. Case.
D. W. Carlton.	C. N. Dean.	E. G. Lynes.
John B. Cook.	S. W. Hartshorn.	E. C. Bates.
Francis White.	E. Hutchinson.	S. Stiles.
James W. Presby.		

Forty-four Members.

Engine House new. Engine, Suction Hose, 28 feet; 4 Buckets, 2 Axes, 1 Crow Bar, 3 Torches, 1 Signal Lantern, 1 Pipe, Hose Carriage, 1 Blunderbuss, 600 feet Leading Hose, complement of Spanners, Belts, and Hose Lines, 1 Drag Rope. These articles are all new.

PIONEER ENGINE COMPANY, No. 6.

House on Pioneer Street, Ward 2.

GEORGE L. CADE, *Foreman.*
WILLARD E. SIMPSON, 1*st Ass't. Foreman.*
CHARLES H. BLAKE, 2*d* " "
ENOCH J. HOWLETT, *Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

Lloyd Crossman.	C. D. Chamberlain.	George H. Fowler.
V. P. Ricker.	John Webster.	Wm. Loughrey.
Christopher Morris.	Freeman Page.	Edward Brown.
Joseph P. Howlett.	George C. Staff.	James H. Prince.
Carlos Pike.	Robert C. Allison.	Nicholas Aylwood.
Joseph P. Otis.	Joshua Felton.	Wm. T. Raymond.
Joseph Marvin.	Henry Hunter.	John P. Brown.
Thomas McDermott.	James Murphy,	Wm. Gray.
Z. J. Crockett.	John Hill.	Lairess Topliff.
John D. Simpson.	Robert C. Brown.	Timothy Ames.
Michael Daily.		

Thirty-five Members.

Engine House in good condition. Engine, 26 feet of Suction Hose, 3 Pipes, 4 Buckets, 2 Axes, 1 Crow Bar, Strainer, Saddle, Hose Carriage, 650 feet Leading Hose, 1 Signal, 3 Torches, complement of Spanners and Belts, 1 Blunderbuss, 1 Drag Rope, all in good condition.

FRANKLIN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 1.

House on Main, corner of Windsor Street.

TRUEMAN MARSHALL, *Foreman.*
JOSEPH S. DAY, 1*st Ass't. Foreman.*
CARLOS M. TANDY, 2*nd* " "
STILLMAN S. WHITTIER, *Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

Isaac Rivers.	Daniel Cross.	James Roscoe.
Benjamin Gerry.	Cushing Nichols.	Thomas McCabe.
Wm. H. Lawler.	John Hardigan.	George Bacon.
John Hardigan, jr.	Joseph Boardman.	Hugh McLeod.
Wm. McLeod.	Mason Davis.	

Eighteen Members.

House in good condition. Hook and Ladder Carriage, 294 feet of Ladders, 3 Hooks, with Chains and Rope, 13 Buckets, 6 Pike Poles, 2 Fire Rakes, 4 Iron Dogs, with straps, 2 Torches, Signal, 2 Axes, 1 Fork, 1 Shovel, Harness and Drag Rope, all in good condition.

There are 2 Ladders, 35 feet each, and 1 Roof Ladder 15 feet in length, laying beside the fence, nearly opposite No. 3 Engine House, in vacant lot, for want of proper place to locate them, at present in good condition. 1 Ladder, 35 feet; 1 Large Hook, ordinary, on side of Engine House, No. 1. 1 Large Fire Hook, near B. Sawtell's Store, North Avenue, useless for service.

RESERVOIRS.

LOCATED IN WARD ONE.

Corner of Main and Dana streets.
Mount Auburn street, foot of Linden.
" " " opposite Orthodox Church.
Corner Brighton and Spring streets.
Brattle Square.
Brattle street, opposite South end Appian Way.
School Court near Schoolhouse.
Junction Garden street and Concord Avenue, opposite Arsenal.
North Avenue, near junction of Waterhouse street.
Square, front of house of late Dr. Holmes.
Kirkland street, opposite Oxford.
Sumner street, opposite residence of Mr. Learned.
Cambridge street, opposite Richardson's Buildings.
Prescott street, near J. D. Green's Barn.
Bow street, centre of Square.
College Yard.
North Avenue, near Engine House, No. 5.

LOCATED IN WARD TWO.

Junction Main street and Broadway.
Pioneer street, front of Engine House, No. 6.

Corner Harvard and Davis streets.
" Washington and Harrison streets.
East end of School street, Brooks' Building.
Main street, near Car Factory.
Broadway, corner Windsor street.
Corner Washington and Windsor streets.
Main street, near passage to Hovey's Bacon Works.
Corner School and Cherry streets.
Harvard street, head of Cherry.
Corner Washington and Pine streets.
" Harvard and Columbia streets.
Main street, near Liberty Pole.
Corner Main and Brookline streets.
" Austin, rear of Douglass Confectionery.
Austin street, corner Essex.
Austin street, opposite residence of Aaron Rice.
Main Street, Square, east of Watson House.
Main street, junction of Western Avenue and River.
Corner Brookline and Auburn streets.
" Pearl and Franklin streets.
Junction Western Avenue and Pleasant street.
Corner Main and Cross streets.
City Hall yard.
Harvard street, opposite passage to Burying Ground.
Corner Harvard and Prospect streets.
Broadway, head of Tremont street.
Prospect street, 175 feet north of Broadway.
Norfolk street, opposite house of Damon & Fletcher.
Corner Magazine and William streets.
" Main and Austin streets.
" Inman and Harvard streets.
Green street, opposite house of Daniel Stone.
Corner Cherry and Washington streets.
Main street, east side of D. Osborn's Box Factory.
Corner Bristol and Hampshire streets.

LOCATED IN WARD THREE.

Front of Hotel, junction Bridge and Gore streets.
Corner Gore and North Third streets.

Corner Otis and South streets.
" Cambridge and South Fifth streets.
" of Thorndike and Third streets.
Otis Street, near Hall's Buildings.
Cambridge street, 70 feet east from North Third street.
Corner of South Sixth and Spring streets.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Engineers,	5
" Members in Department,	251
" Engines in Use,	6
" Feet of Leading Hose,	4,000
" Feet of Suction Hose,	161
" Hose Carriages,	8
" Buckets,	39
" Hook and Ladder Carriages,	1
" Hooks,	4
" Ladders,	15
" Axes,	15
" Torches,	19
" Signal Lanterns,	7
" Reservoirs,	66
Loss of Property since March 1, 1852,	$28,625.00
Amount of Insurance on same,	18,700.00

The Department has been out during the year 70 times.

Number of Fires in the City,	26
Alarms from other causes,	44

PROPERTY CONNECTED WITH THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine No. 1, and Apparatus,	$850.00
" " 2, "	800.00
" " 3, "	800.00
" " 4, "	825.00
" " 5, "	1,150.00
" " 6, "	1,050,00
Hook and Ladder, No. 1,	250.00
	$5,725.00

FIRES AND ALARMS, FROM MARCH 1, 1852, TO MARCH 1, 1853.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes.
1852.					
March 2.	Alarm,				Fire, Charlestown.
" 4.	"				" Somerville.
" 5.	"				Unknown.
" 6.	Daniel Brown,	Ward I.,	$1,000 00	$1,000 00	"
" 10.	Alarm,				Somerville.
" 19.	"				Unknown.
" 29.	"				Charlestown.
" 31.	"				Boston.
April 6.	Olive Griffin,	Harvard street, Ward II.,	Trifling,		Bed caught fire.
" 9.	Alarm,				Watertown.
" 15.	"				Somerville.
" 30.	Timothy D. Canty,	Two dwelling houses, corner North and Short streets,	2,500 00	2,100 00	Unknown.
" 30.	Jesse Hall,	Dwelling house, Short street,	100 00		"
May 2.	H. &. J. S. Bosworth,	Lumber wharf, Main street,	12,500 00	9,000 00	Incendiary.
" 18.	Alarm,				Unknown.
" 25.	Phebe Gookin,	Dwelling house. Columbia street,	Trifling,	In full.	Spark on the roof.
" 27.	Alarm,				Somerville.
" 29.	"	Brookline street,			Burning out oil cask.
" 31.	J. G. Hovey,	Harvard street, Ward II.,	"		Explos'n of Combustibles.
June 2.	Alarm,				Charlestown.
" 2.	"				Mischievous Students.
" 26.	J. Harlow,	Double house, Main street,	"		Incendiary.
July 5.	Rhoda Morse.	Do'ble dwel. ho., Spring st. Ward III.	325 00	300 00	Unknown.

July	5.	Rhoda Morse,	Dwelling house, Spring street,	50 00	50 00	Unknown.
"	5.	Elizabeth Winn,	Dwelling house, Medford street,	75 00	75 00	Incendiary.
"	15.	Alarm,				Charlestown.
"	21.	Josiah Coolidge,	Barns and out-buildings, near Mt. Auburn, Ward I.,	4,000 00	900 00	Incendiary.
"	22.	Alarm,				Somerville.
"	24.	"				Medford.
"	25.	E. A. & W. Winchester,	Sheds on Bridge street,	100 00		Incendiary.
"	28.	Alarm,				Person stopping omnibus.
"	31.	"				Unknown.
Aug.	4.	"				Brighton.
"	12.	Susan Sparrrow,	Barn on Pine Grove,	200 00	150 00	Incendiary.
"	14.	Isaac T. Green,	Dwelling house on Kirkland street,	600 00	600 00	"
"	18.	J. W. Cook,	Barn and dwel. house on William st.,	1,050 00	1,050 00	"
"	18.	E. T. Hastings,	House on Auburn street,	500 00		"
"	18.	Robert Howe,	Dwelling house, Elm street,	1,200 00	800 00	Carelessness.
Sept.	17.	Alarm,				Somerville.
"	28.	"				Charlestown.
"	29.	"				Unknown.
Oct.	4.	Edward Hixon,	Dwelling house, Harvard street,	200 00	200 00	Incendiary.
"	6.	Alarm,				Somerville.
"	28.	"				Watertown.
Nov.	2.	"				Brookline.
"	6.	"				Tar barrel on marsh.
"	26.	F. J. Ordway,	River street,	Trifling.		Bursting of lamp.
"	28.	Thayer & Brooks,	Small house on Medford street,	150 00		Incendiary.
Dec.	1.	Alarm,				Medford.
			Amounts carried forward,	$24,550 00	$16,225 00	

FIRES AND ALARMS—*Continued.*

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes.
1852.		Amount brought forward,	$24,550 00	$16,225 00	
Dec. 2.	"				Boston.
" 5.	J. Rogers,	Unoccupied house, Washington st.,	Trifling,		Incendiary.
" 21.	Alarm,				Unknown.
" 21.	"				Brighton.
" 30.	Jesse B. Dow,	Barn on Columbia street,	"		Incendiary.
" 30.	Alarm,				Brighton.
1853.					
Jan. 1.	City of Cambridge,	Harvard school house,	275 00	275 00	Incendiary.
" 6.	Charles A. Kimball,	Hourly omnibus stable,	Trifling,		"
" 9.	Alarm,				Newton.
" 13.	"				Unknown.
" 25.	"				Somerville.
" 28.	"				Brighton.
" 30.	"				Watertown.
" 31.	Harvey George,	Store on Cambridge st., Ward II.	300 00	200 00	Unknown.
Feb. 13.	Alarm,				Brighton.
" 16.	"				Charlestown.
" 24.	"				Somerville.
" 25.	Walter Welch,	Carriage ho. and contents, Winter st.	3,500 00	2,000 00	Incendiary.
" 26.	Alarm,				Brighton.
" 27.	"				Unknown.
March 5.	"				Somerville.
			$28,625 00	$18,700 00	

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE

MUNICIPAL YEAR, ENDING APRIL 4, 1853.

Another year has just closed in the history of the Cambridge Schools. Some of the pupils, having finished the entire course of studies, provided by the public authority, have engaged in the practical business of life. Others have left the schools at an earlier stage, with their education incomplete, to work their way at a disadvantage with better trained competitors: some have removed from the city: others have been taken away by death. It becomes us to pause a moment and review the course of the past year. In the last annual report, the Committee entered at large upon the general topics of public education, and discussed the principles on which a sound and universal system, suitable for our country and the present age, should be founded. We shall not, on the present occasion, renew that discussion, but we shall content ourselves with such brief remarks, of a general character, as the experience of the past year has suggested.

Taken as a whole, the history of the Cambridge Schools during the year has been one of singular prosperity. The large body of teachers, in schools of every grade, have performed their duties zealously, ably and faithfully, laboring as in their great task-master's eye. The Committee, while endeavoring to exercise the supervising powers practically and effectively, have at the same time done their best to strengthen the hands of the teachers in their arduous and exhausting toils, and to co-operate with them, so far as possible, in making their schools instrumental towards accomplishing the high

purposes for which they were established. They have visited the schools often, attending the various exercises, and encouraging the pupils to work vigorously in their studies. They have often consulted with the teachers, and availed themselves of the light of their experience in devising means to promote the interests of education. They have given much time and labor to the semi-annual examinations, and have endeavored, to the best of their ability, to render justice to pupils and teachers on those occasions, and to call the attention of the parents and friends of the scholars to what the public authorities are doing for their benefit, and to remind them of their duties in return. And they have been unceasing in their endeavors to show that the proper business of education is to train up immortal beings, not only to do the practical business to which circumstances, inclination, or taste may call them, but to fulfil the duties of citizens in a community of equals, under a sense of responsibility to the country and to God: that while the work of trade and profession must be faithfully performed, there is a moral nature and an intellectual power above and beyond trades and professions, the exaltation of which is the true end of education, as well as of the whole discipline of man's life on earth. The *man* is above the mechanic, the merchant, or the lawyer: and the dignity of the nature God has given must not be kept out of sight by the peculiar stamp that social institutions or practical life have impressed upon him. A general education, to which every citizen of a republic ought to aspire, may be described in general terms, as embracing reading and writing the mother tongue: the relations of number and quantity: a knowledge of the world we live in, and of its relations to the rest of the system to which it belongs: general history of the world, and special history of our own country and its institutions: the cultivation of taste or the sense of the beautiful in nature, literature, and art: a knowledge of duty towards man and towards God. The faculties of the body and of the mind are capable of increase as well as development by exercise. The studies of the school aim to train the latter: and it would be very desirable that some system of physical exercises were connected with scholastic studies, to uphold and strengthen the former. The requirements of health are as imperative as those of intellectual culture, and both have intimate relations. No public system of education in the United States has united the discipline

of the body with that of the mind, except the military education of West Point: but certainly the exigencies of civil, no less than those of military life, require the union of a sound mind with a sound body: and a perfect system of public education will aim to bring this about. The founders and builders-up of our Cambridge schools have sought to make the range of studies as liberal as possible. The objects above enumerated have each and all occupied their anxious attention: but they have not possessed the means of organizing any system of physical education. The natural activity of children, and the necessary exercise of going to and from school may perhaps be considered as supplying this want in a certain measure. But it would be desirable, were it possible, to secure the certainty of a healthy, physical training, by a system of exercises, to be regularly practised by all.

The text-books, in some departments of study, are still far from perfect. In Geography and History, their defects are most seriously felt. The Committee hoped to be able before this time to introduce a series of works, now in preparation, founded on true and philosophical principles: and they look forward with satisfaction to the time now near at hand, when a great reform in the books and methods of teaching Geography will be practicable. Professor Guyot's invaluable lectures on this subject, delivered to the Teacher's Institutes, under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Board of Education, have been received by the teachers of Massachusetts with enthusiasm, and have prepared the way for the general reception of the text-books which we hope will soon follow. Physical Geography is the proper basis for History: and, in the course of time, no doubt text books adapted to each other will be published for both these branches of school study; which will give to each the interest of a connected whole, instead of the dry successions of isolated facts which now constitute what are called Geography and History. The study of Grammar, in the existing text-books, is subject to some of the same disadvantages. They are too minute and technical; and not sufficiently connected with the only proper end and aim of all grammatical study, the knowledge of the language as it is found in the authors who have best written it.

The Committee have continued to make the study of the English Language an object of special attention. Exercises in enunciation are commenced early, and continued through the successive grades,

up to the High School. These exercises are faithfully enforced by the teachers, and have the best effect in correcting errors, curing defects, and removing vulgarities of pronunciation. The upper classes in the Grammar Schools are required to study in the most critical manner the pieces in prose and poetry, which are found in their reading books; and the Committee have witnessed with great satisfaction the progress the scholars have made in this most delightful and instructive exercise. The system is carried out and completed in the High School, by arranging a succession of entire works of the classical authors in our language, to be studied in chronological order, beginning with the most recent, and going back to Shakspeare; so that a scholar, who has gone through the course of studies at the Cambridge High School, will have acquired a critical knowledge of a series of the master pieces of English Literature.

In a system of general education, it is not necessary that all should be required to study the ancient, or the modern foreign languages; but it is necessary that every one should be thoroughly trained in a knowledge of his mother tongue, and of its chief literary treasures. It is our good fortune that we inherit the English language, along with the principles of constitutional liberty of which it has been in modern times the principal organ. The poetical literature embodied in it is rich beyond example since the days of classical Greece. From Chaucer down to Scott, a series of the most wonderful works of imagination produced by the genius of man since the revival of letters, has adorned its successive stages of development. It is the only modern language, in which parliamentary and judicial eloquence have found fitting and uninterrupted expression; it is the only language now spoken on earth, in which, as Mr. Thackeray justly remarked, the accents of liberty are at present allowed to find an utterance. The very terms in which the fundamental ideas of freedom are clothed have been settled by the usage of the English language, and by no other. If then, we train our children up in the nurture of this noble tongue, we train them up to the best and fittest culture for intelligent citizens of a constitutional republic; we open to them the most splendid treasures of the intellect; we place within their reach the noblest products of the understanding and the imagination of man. The Committee have not hesitated, in co-operation with the teach-

ers, to give this department of study the utmost extension compatible with a due regard to other necessary and important branches.

In carrying out these general ideas and purposes, the Committee have only obeyed the wishes of the citizens of Cambridge. Our system of public schools is expensive in the aggregate, however economically they may be administered; and the charges of sustaining it are met by the taxation of the citizens. The salaries of the teachers are not high, many of them are too low: an amount of labor is performed, in proportion to the money paid, by teachers everywhere, which cannot be paralleled from any other occupation; and if we take into the account its peculiar nature and inappreciable value, the disproportion is increased beyond expression. Still the sum total at the close of the year is considerable, but the enlightened citizens of Cambridge pay this part of their taxes without a murmur; the City Government makes the appropriation cheerfully, conscious that they have the hearty approbation of their constituents; and the annual election shows that whatever division of sentiment may exist in relation to other subjects, there is but one unanimous party in relation to our public schools. The increase of property and population in the city calls for a corresponding increase in the expenditures for education. The readiness to meet this increase in the most liberal spirit has been remarkably exhibited during the last year by the erection of two large, elegant, and most commodious schoolhouses of the first class, the Washington Schoolhouse in the First Ward, and the Webster Schoolhouse in the Second. The necessary appropriations for these buildings have been heavy: but no word of opposition or complaint has been heard. They have been dedicated to the sacred work of instruction with public ceremonies, attended with ready interest by crowds of people; and now many hundreds of happy pupils are rejoicing in the increased facilities for study and improvement, so wisely and liberally afforded them.

The details in the administration of the schools show their general condition during the past year to have been satisfactory. This will be exhibited in the special reports on the individual schools. But there is one subject, which has often been called to the attention of the Committee, and which is dwelt upon with great emphasis in the reports of the teachers — no greater, however, than

its importance demands — the frequent absence of scholars, including some cases of truancy. There are cases of necessary absence, doubtless: for all such the Committee can only express their sympathy and regret. But such cases are much less numerous than is sometimes represented. Some parents — exactly those for whom the provision of education at the public expense is most important — show no conscience in this matter, either with reference to their children, or to the teachers and schools. Excuses, false in spirit if not in letter, are often sent, and must be received. The most frivolous occasions — company at home, a visit to a neighboring town, an opportunity to earn a shilling by helping drive cattle to Brighton — are seized upon as pretexts for absence from school, to which the paramount interest of the children's moral and intellectual welfare are allowed to be sacrificed. The Committee have done whatever they could to remove this difficulty; the teachers have been unwearied in their efforts to arouse the dormant consciences of this class of parents: but the evil still exists, in spite of all they can do, to a very injurious extent. The wrong done is not confined to the absentee: it interrupts the studies of the class and lowers the tone of the whole school: and it is a gross injustice to the teacher, whose school inevitably suffers in estimation through the wilfully interrupted studies of these scholars, and the criminal negligence of their parents. This is a subject which will require renewed attention, and a more rigid employment of the means placed by the law in the hands of the Committee. This train of remark leads us to one topic further, on which a few hints may not appear to be misplaced.

It is often said that a teacher stands in the place of a parent. The saying comes from Juvenal, the Roman Satirist, and has so often been repeated that it passes for a truism, applicable to all times and circumstances. Yet few old saws have less of truth to rest upon. Whatever might have been the relation between the Pedagogue and the children of the Roman Patrician entrusted to his care at all times, while the father was engaged in public duties, or loitering around the Forum or in the Amphitheatre, the relation sustained by the master towards a school of a hundred and fifty or two hundred boys and girls, assembled in a large room, for six or seven hours a day, neither is nor can be parental. The affections belonging to the domestic circle find their proper scene in the do-

mestic circle: their very nature forbids their indefinite expansion. The parental feeling is intense and powerful: it cannot take in any considerable portion of the human race: if extended over a few hundreds, it would be diluted into something quite different: it might be philanthropy, but not the love of a father for his offspring. The members of a school are in no respect the members of a family: they do not live under the same roof: they come from a hundred homes, of every variety of character: have been trained under every variety of social and domestic influence: they do not stand to each other as brothers and sisters, nor to their teacher as children. It is a larger and different community, but not a family: it is a society of multitudinous elements, desires, passions, virtues, faults, and vices. The parent has his children with him at morning, noon, and night: he can watch the favorable moments for moral or religious influence: he is not bound by restrictions and regulations, issuing from a legal authority with which he must comply: he needs no rigid code of laws, which must be impartially enforced: he can govern his offspring, as in his own judgment seems best: he has no scheme of duties prescribed to him: in short, he is a father, and governs as a father. But the work of a school is laid out and must be done: the time is specified and limited; order must be maintained and enforced at the moment or chaos ensues. Law is the only power that can bring such discordant forces into harmony: and the teacher is the embodiment of law, clothed with sufficient powers to enforce it. He is not a parent, but a ruler. It is true he should rule by the law of kindness, so far as that is possible: but there must be the strong hand to strike, where kindness and affection are disregarded by the perverse and obdurate. A steady government must be enforced, whatever rebellious passions may rise up against it: and he who is not inspired with the idea of law, and has not the intellectual energy to carry it firmly into execution, should no more think of standing at the head of a school, than of swaying the rod of empire. And it behooves parents to uphold the just authority of the teacher. If their children are punished, they should regard it as the necessary atonement of violated law, not as an outbreak of a capricious temper on the part of the teacher. It behooves School Committees also to uphold the authority of the law as expounded and enforced by the teacher, and not to give weight to the exaggerated reports of mischievous children, whose miscon-

duct has drawn upon them the rod with more severity than they like to submit to. Such children seldom or never render a full account of a transaction in which their share has consisted in the ill-conduct and its punishment. Especially, if they find their parents ready to believe any idle tale they choose to tell, they are sure to suppress the fault and magnify the punishment. Such cases have occurred during the past year, not frequently, but enough to justify a warning, and to remind all parents, that in school their children must submit to the law, and that the complaints of those who have brought its penalties down upon their heads, will not be received by the Committee without a rigid examination: and that the examination proves, in nine cases out of every ten — even in a larger majority—that the culprit's statement was untrue, and the punishment richly merited.

The Common School system is admirably suited, in this respect, to the wants of a republican community. The discipline is more carefully and regularly enforced, than it can be in private institutions, as a general rule. The lessons must be punctually learned, and recited at fixed hours: the discredit of failure is open to the notice of the little community; habits of order, energetic application, and thorough mastering of the appointed task, can be enforced under the authority of a public teacher, officially appointed, and not only responsible for the faithful execution of his trust to an official board, but entitled to the support of their legal authority in carrying forward the business of the school over which they have placed him. It is the interest of a society constituted as American society is, to maintain the public school system at the highest possible point of efficiency and dignity: and every citizen should remember that it is a system which cannot humor individual peculiarities, or accept the whims and crotchets of fanciful people; but it is a great institution of society, clothed with the dignity of representing the concentrated public will, charged with the duty of performing public duties, and bound to promote the public good.

Having thrown out these few general remarks, by way of preface, we now lay before the citizens an account of the schools in detail.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The last year's work in the High School has been highly satisfactory to the Committee, and it is believed to the citizens

generally. The teachers are thoroughly qualified for the important duties of their several stations, and have devoted themselves to the school, during the year, with singular ability and success. The different departments have been harmoniously and efficiently administered, and the course of study has been developed and improved. Standing at the head of our school system, and aiming to meet the wants of those who desire a thorough English education, and of those who desire to prepare themselves for College, the scheme of studies in this school is not only comprehensive but complicated. Its present arrangement is the result of long experience and many trials: and though we cannot call it perfect, and it will probably require some modifications hereafter, still it may truly be said, that under the able management of the master and his accomplished associates, it is admirably answering the end contemplated in its formation.

In the mathematical and physical sciences, great progress is made by pupils of both sexes: the Latin, Greek, and French languages are thoroughly and systematically taught, both by the grammatical study of authors, and by written exercises. English Literature, on an extensive scale, is made an essential part of the course: English Composition is constantly and carefully practised: Map Drawing is much attended to. Any pupil who passes through the entire course of English studies may be pronounced well-educated: that is, such a pupil is sufficiently grounded in the elements of the most important sciences and departments of literature, to continue the process of intellectual culture by himself, as time and opportunity may serve him in the intervals of leisure. The precision with which the plan is marked out — the amount being prescribed, which is to be studied each year, each term, and each quarter — adds greatly to its efficiency: since each teacher knows exactly how much work is to be done, and can regulate the daily exercises of the classes accordingly.

The course of the work in the school has been carefully noted in the occasional visits of the Committee, and thoroughly tested in the Semi-Annual Examinations, conducted by the Committee in the presence of a large number of citizens. At each of these examinations, as many of the classes were examined as possible: the results were recorded by the several Examiners, and communicated by one of their number at the close of the exercises.

The last annual report contained an exposition of the general principles on which the scheme of studies in the High School is formed; we will only add that during the past year the course has been so far modified as to allow additional time for the critical study of standard English authors. The object of this is two-fold. 1. That the pupils may receive instruction in the art of reading. 2. That they may acquire an intimate knowledge of the lives and works of some of the best English poets and prose writers. In the exercise of reading, as now conducted at the High School, the classes are expected to inform themselves upon the principal facts in the life of the author whose works they are studying; to know something about the history of his times and contemporaries: to understand his allusions: to study critically his language. All this knowledge, if not a necessary, is at least an important preliminary to reading well. During the first term, one class studied the "Paradise Lost" of Milton in this manner: during the second term, the Junior Class read Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel;" the Middle Class the Poems of Goldsmith, and the Senior Class, the "Merchant of Venice" of Shakspeare. Perhaps the best way of presenting an idea of what has been done in the school, will be to give the substance of the reports made at the time of the Semi-Annual Examinations.

I. SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION, AUGUST, 1852.

I. Exact and Physical Sciences.

Algebra. — The first division of the Juniors showed that they had given great attention to the study. They explained the rules in their own language, and more briefly than they are given in the book. All the questions were correctly solved. In the second division, there were inequalities; some answering the questions promptly and correctly, others not. Those who had time to finish their work, explained the processes well, and the exercise, on the whole, was respectable. The exercise of the Middle Class was a very pleasing one. The work was done well, with only one mistake. The problems on the board were quickly and correctly solved; and the only fault found by the examiner was the shortness of the time. The Middle Class have studied the seventh, eighth, and ninth books in the text-book of Geometry. The definitions were

recited with readiness; the theorems were accurately given from the number of the propositions in the book: the figures illustrating them were drawn from memory with precision and elegance, and the propositions were demonstrated with clearness and exactness. The recitation of the Senior Class in Astronomy was a very satisfactory exercise; there was a little hesitation, but most of the answers were distinct and correct. The Middle Class was examined in *Natural Philosophy*, having studied three hundred and twenty pages of the text-book. The examination was satisfactory in the highest degree. The questions were answered clearly and exactly, not in the language of the book, but in the pupil's own. The illustrations with the apparatus were of a pleasing character, and showed a correct knowledge of its different uses. In connection with this study, the pupils have been accustomed to draw the principal diagrams of the book. Thirty-two were exhibited to the Committee, mostly in pencil, but some colored. Some were rough sketches, others finished productions, and all showed skill of eye and hand.

II. History; Moral and Intellectual Sciences.

History. — The first division of Juniors was examined in the *early history of France.* The time was short, and there was some hesitation, so that it was impossible for the examiner to reach the more important portions. The questions were generally so answered as to exhibit attention and knowledge. The answers were given, however, in too low a tone. The second division of the Juniors appeared well. There were a few errors, but on the whole the exercise was considered creditable to the scholars, as it was pleasing to the examiner. The examination of the Senior Class in the *Constitution of the United States*, was one of extraordinary excellence. Every member of the class was familiar with the text, and all entitled themselves to the highest commendation. The Seniors were examined in *Intellectual Philosophy.* The answers were prompt and fluent, often not in the words of the book, but comprising the substance and leading ideas. The subject is lofty and abstruse; and the examination was as good as could be expected from such young pupils. The examination of the same class in *Moral Philosophy* gave evidence of its having been well and carefully taught. Only one or two failures occurred. The pupils showed acquaintance with the subject and reflection upon the prin-

ciples of the science. This department of the High School studies was found in a better condition than at any previous examination.

III. Languages.

I. English Studies. — *Reading.* The *Juniors* read *Byron's Greece in* 1809, in a manner which required but little correction. They were closely questioned upon the sentiment and historical allusions; and nearly every question was correctly answered. In the Middle Class there were some errors of pronunciation; but generally the reading, both of the gay and serious pieces, was marked by propriety of expression and good intonation. The Seniors had made a special study of Milton's *Paradise Lost.* They had read several books in the critical manner in which the ancient classics are studied. The style of Milton was elaborately formed, under the influence of his classical studies. The range of his allusions and illustrations is endless; and his sentences are richly inlaid with the ornaments of refined and subtle expression, and the most comprehensive scholarship. He is an author requiring much study to master his constructions, and varied knowledge to comprehend his ideas and figures completely. In grandeur of thought, richness of learning, and harmony of numbers, Milton's works, as a subject of study, are most instructive and delightful. The examination of the Seniors was protracted to double the time at first assigned to this exercise. The questions extended over the life and times of Milton, as well as the thoughts and poetical expressions and the plan of the Poem. Nothing could be more gratifying than the intelligent and ready manner in which the questions were answered.

In *English Grammar*, the Junior Class only were examined. They had been thoroughly drilled, and appeared extremely well. The compositions amounted to the enormous number of eleven hundred and seventeen. The subjects were biographical, historical, abstracts of parts of the text-books, and the like. The subjects, so far as it was possible to examine them, were well handled; a few instances occurred of erroneous spelling; and in a few cases, words were left out. The handwriting of some was beautiful; of all, good. Considerable inequalities were noticed in the style, as was to be expected.

French.— The Middle, Junior, and Senior Classes were examined

in French. The exercises were double translation, and explanation of the construction of sentences. The pronunciation was correct. Some doubt has been felt as to the expediency of using Corinne as a text-book in the Middle Class. There is an unhealthy sentiment running through the greater part of the book, not well suited to the minds of children of any age; and the speculations are sometimes beyond their intellectual reach, perhaps beyond the author's own. The reading of the Seniors in the French Dialogues, was correct and spirited.

Latin. — The first division of the Juniors in the *Latin Lessons* translated well, with a few exceptions. The girls did better than the boys. Some deficiencies in parsing were noticed. The same remark applied to the second division.

The Middle Class in *Cæsar* occupied one hour. At first, the performance was marked by hesitation and errors; but after the pupils became interested in the work they did much better. The girls were particularly commended for readiness, and for elegance of pronunciation. Two divisions of the Seniors were examined in Virgil: one in the Æneid. The reading was very correct, with a few exceptions: the translation, grammatical construction, and geographical explanations were extremely well given. The second division was examined in the first Eclogue. The Latin was read with a very correct observance of quantity. The translation was clear and in good English: and the constructions were well explained. A metrical version from the Æneid read by one of this division had uncommon merit, exhibiting a maturity of style and skill in the selection of fitting words much beyond the age of its writer.

Greek. — The Senior Class in Greek is a very young class. They had made but little progress; but they gave promise of understanding the language in due time. They appeared well, considering the shortness of the time they have been employed on the study, and the difficulty of mastering the elements of the language.

The musical performances were thought to exhibit a great advance upon all former examinations. The performance of a trio was specially commended for its beauty and excellence.

II. SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY, 1853.

I. English Studies.

Algebra, Junior Class. — This class was examined upon the rules of the parts studied, and showed a thorough understanding of them. Twenty-one problems in equations with two or three unknown quantities were given, and every one was correctly solved.

Algebra, Junior Class. — This class gave ample proof of thorough instruction. Questions with regard to the use of terms and principles were promptly and correctly answered: and problems were rapidly solved on the blackboard.

Algebra, Senior Class. — Nearly all the members of this class answered the oral questions promptly and correctly: and most of the problems were solved with commendable neatness and accuracy. The blackboard was not of sufficient size to allow all in the class the opportunity of displaying their proficiency in the exercise.

Geometry, Middle Class. — This exercise was one of great merit. The definitions were readily and correctly given: the figures were drawn with neatness and exactness, and the propositions demonstrated with great fluency and a perfect knowledge of the subject.

Trigonometry, Senior Class. — The examination was a perfect one, and the examiner, though an old critic, could find no subject for criticism.

Chemistry, Senior Class. — This was a satisfactory exercise, though some of the girls did not answer quite so readily as was to be desired. The class had evidently been well instructed. Some of the boys performed several experiments with readiness, and explained clearly the reason of the chemical changes which took place.

Constitution of the United States, Senior Class. — This class did well, considering the nature and character of the subject.

History, Junior Class. — First Division. This exercise was less satisfactory than usual. The scholars did not answer the questions as readily as it is hoped they will next time.

History, Junior Class. — Second Division. Many of the class answered very promptly and correctly: some hesitated and appeared to be at fault.

II. Languages.

1. Latin.

Junior Class. — First division. The method of instruction pursued is very exact and thorough: the grammatical principles, including the laws of pronunciation, are carefully attended to: many of the class answered promptly all the questions put to them: and all showed a faithful study of the lessons.

Junior Class. — Second division. The examination of this class was highly satisfactory: its members did themselves and their instructor great credit by the promptness and accuracy of their recitations.

Cæsar, Middle Class. — This class read the Latin well, but made many mistakes in translation. Two or three answered all the questions that were missed by the others. There has been a good deal of absence in this class, and to this circumstance, much of the imperfection of their performance must probably be attributed.

Cicero, Senior Class. — This class was examined in the Grammar, Roman Antiquities, reading and translating Cicero's first Oration against Cataline. The examination gave proof of faithfulness and industry on the part of the teachers and pupils. The instruction given has been critical. The Latin was very correctly read, and the translations were fluent, and in some cases elegant. Each of the orations was analyzed in a commendable manner — an exercise that cannot be too much practised with regard to any author in any language.

Virgil, College Class. — They were questioned in the biography of the poet, analysis of the books, mythology, and versification. They had studied all these subjects well: and understood the substance of the book, the collateral matter, the allusions and geographical details. The voyage of Æneas was accurately traced on the map by a member of the class.

2. Greek.

Only one class, the Seniors, were examined in Greek. They appeared very well. There were some errors in the recitation, but not more than were naturally to be expected of scholars of their age, in such a study. The instruction in this language, as in the Latin, is very thorough.

3. French.

Middle Class. — This class recited from the Grammar, and pronounced and translated from Corinne. The pronunciation appeared to the examiner very good, and although a few mistakes and failures occurred, the recitation was very creditable.

Senior Class. — This class was examined as far as time permitted, in the several books studied. They translated English phrases into French, recited passages of Corinne from memory, and translated from Corinne and the Dramatic Reader. There was some hesitation in the translation from Corinne. In everything else they appeared admirably, with the exception of speaking too low.

College Class. — The recitation was excellent. The French was read not only correctly, but with expression. The translations and recitations from memory were very fine. The pupils were able to explain the allusions, and were familiar with the life of the author, Racine.

4. English.

Scott, Junior Class. — First division. The class, almost without exception, read clearly and distinctly. The reading was correct and intelligent, and the answers to the questions gave evidence that the poem was well understood. There were four or five recitations from memory; several maps were exhibited of places named in the poem, and drawings of castles, of various articles of armor, and of other objects interesting to the reader, which showed careful study as well as artistic skill.

Scott, Junior Class. — Second division. The reading of this class was generally good; but little time was given to the explanation of the poem. The questions asked were well answered. The introduction to the poem was beautifully recited. Several large and fine charts of the valley of the Tweed had been drawn by this class.

Goldsmith, Middle Class. — This was an admirable exercise. The questions on the poem were all answered with readiness; indicating that the scholars had studied with care and intelligence. The recitations from memory were beautiful. The enunciation, articulation, and modulation of the voice were all that could be desired.

Thomson, Middle Class. — This class read with too much rapidity; but with clearness, and a correct appreciation of the subject. The questions in reference to the author, his history and contemporaries, the analysis of the poem, and other collateral matters, were answered intelligently and correctly.

Shakspeare, Senior Class. — This class have studied the "Merchant of Venice," critically. They were examined on the life of Shakspeare, his contemporaries and associates, the history of his works, the characters, plot, and language of the play. The questions on each of these points were answered intelligently. Not many educated men would have been able to pass so creditable an examination, as did these young scholars. The reading was fine and spirited, and the explanation of words and idioms was ready and precise. The exercise, as a whole, was deeply intersting, and showed with how much advantage the masterpieces of English poetry may be studied in our High Schools.

Maps. — The Maps and Drawings, illustrative of Scott, have already been alluded to. For the purpose they were intended to accomplish, they were not only excellent in idea, but skilful in execution. Seventy-six smaller maps of Greece and Italy were presented, most of which appeared to be carefully and accurately drawn; some of them were worthy of particular praise, as elegant and tasteful specimens of the art.

Eleven hundred and sixty Compositions were presented. As many of these were examined, as time allowed. They were written by the Junior, Middle, Senior, and College Classes, and so far as they could be judged of by a partial examination, were honorable to the School, in point of style and sentiment.

The Music, by which the exercises of the day were agreeably closed, was considered by those best qualified to judge, of most excellent taste and quality.

The Annual Exhibition took place at the Athenæum Hall, on Saturday, August 7. The hall was crowded, and the occasion was one of much interest. At the close of the exercises by the pupils, Mr. Smith, the Master of the school, presented diplomas to the graduating class, and accompanied the presentation with appropriate remarks. Hon. Edward Everett, having been introduced by the Chairman of the High School Committee, then addressed

the school and the audience in a speech of great beauty and eloquence.

Diplomas were given to the following pupils who had completed the Classical Course of four years : —

Charles Adams Allen, William Wirt Burrage, Charles Brooks Brown, Henry Zelotes Hosmer, Charles Noyes, William Everett, Charles Everett Vaughn, Julia Ann Russell, Rutharia Bates.

The following pupils received diplomas, having completed the English Course of three years :—

William Sullivan Barbour, Joseph Henry Bates, Arthur Carroll, William Oliver Henshaw, Samuel Moody Lovejoy, Freeman Pulsifer, William Winter, Henrietta Chester Atwood, Mary Rebecca Baird, Anna Rebecca Carroll, Sarah Joynes Chase, Virginia Moore Chase, Anna Mehitable Gage Fuller, Emilie Ward Hancock, Harriet Brown Hastings, Mary Lucretia Hyde, Melvina McClure, Amelia Theresa McIntire, Ellen Maria Muzzey, Olive Amelia Richardson, Hannah Eliza Rupp, Mary Ellen Sawyer, Harriet Brigham Stone, Adelaide Sophronia Sweetser, Caroline Rebecca Wyman, Caroline Louisa Brooks. Total 35.

From the report of Mr. Smith, the Master of the School, we take the following important passages : —

" The attendance of the past year as compared with preceding years, exhibits a marked improvement. The increase in the percentage of attendance over the last year is *three*. But this by no means indicates the full degree of improvement of the past year over the preceding. This will be better seen by comparing the average number attending, and the average number belonging at several corresponding periods of the two years.

January 1st,	1852.	172	belonging.	138	attending.
"	1853.	186	"	151	"
March 1st,	1852.	167	"	154	"
"	1853.	178	"	167	"

" It should be borne in mind that the increase in numbers is not due to an increase in the admissions to the school. The number admitted to the High School during the past year is *eighty-six*, the previous year it was *ninety-eight*. The whole number connected with the school during the year has been *two-hundred and fifty-six*.

The previous year it was *two hundred and seventy-three.* By comparing these numbers it will be seen that the difference is considerable in favor of the past year. These facts show an increasing disposition on the part of scholars to complete the whole course of study. It is also worthy of remark that the cases are rare in which scholars leave during the last year of the course. The interest connected with the exercises of the annual exhibition have contributed very much to this result. Our Senior class now seem as unwilling to leave school as young men in the Senior class in college would be to leave college. There seems also to be springing up a very commendable degree of class feeling, a disposition to surpass in conduct and scholarship the classes that have preceded them. I hope that some effort may be made to add still greater interest to our annual exhibition, and thus render it a kind of rallying time for all who have been connected with the school in past years. We are beginning to have a history, and the prosperity of the school in future years must depend upon the interest which those who have been educated in it take in its welfare. The scholars admitted during the past year have come from the following schools, viz:

"From the	Shepard School,	5
"	Washington School,	10
"	Harvard "	18
"	Mason "	7
"	Broadway "	7
"	Putnam "	17
"	Otis "	5
"	Private Schools,	10
"	Other High Schools,	3
"	Bowdoin Grammar, Boston,	1
"	Academy,	1
"	Europe,	2
	Total,	86

"The percentage of correct answers given by the scholars from the Grammar Schools, is as follows: —

The Shepard School average per cent.	83.03
" Putnam " " "	80.00
" Washington " " "	78.66

The	Otis	School	average	per cent.	77.40
"	Broadway	"	"	"	75.28
"	Harvard	"	"	"	73.88
"	Mason	"	"	"	66.00

" In the summer of 1851, the course of study was carefully revised, and the several studies pursued were assigned for every quarter, in such a manner as to enable each teacher to know how much work must be done each day, in order to complete the work of the quarter and of the year. The success of this plan for a year and a half has much exceeded my expectations. It enables each teacher in the school to know at any time, whether the class is performing its appropriate work. It also enables any member of the Committee, with the aid of the order of daily exercises, to determine whether the school is advancing as rapidly as it ought in the various branches pursued. This course of study will require to be slightly modified from year to year, but I think its main features are destined to remain. Much skill is requisite so to divide the whole course, that each class shall perform its appropriate share. During the past year the amount of study performed by the Middle class has been relatively less than that performed by the other classes. I have thought it best, however, to adhere rigidly to the prescribed course, and reserve all changes for the close of the academic year in August. It will probably be objected, that the course of study thus laid down, is too mechanical in its character, and cannot be made to apply successfully to intellectual operations. Experience, I think, will remove all objections of this nature. Some individuals, it is true, can do more in a given time than others, but the average ability of every class is so nearly the same, as to render it highly desirable, in my opinion, to assign for every period of time its appropriate work.

" The course of study thus marked out, has been quite favorably noticed in many other schools of similar character. It has already been made the basis of the course of study adopted in several other High Schools in this State. It is, so far as I know, the first instance in which a *rigidly* systematic course has been marked out for any High School in New England. Schools of this character have suffered for want of this very thing. In 1851, we introduced for the first time, the study of standard English authors, instead

of the former practice of reading short extracts from these authors. The first experiment was so satisfactory as to justify the extension of this course, and to lead to the introduction of standard authors into all the classes of the school. The amount of work thus accomplished is quite remarkable, and the interest taken in it by the scholars has been exceedingly gratifying. The exercise of reading has assumed a different character, and scholars in all the classes are found willing to meet at extra hours to read and recite their favorite authors. In this way the Middle class has committed to memory nearly one thousand lines of Goldsmith, and the Junior class an equal amount from Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." The tendency of this method of studying our best authors is to elevate the taste and to turn attention from the base literature, which at the present time meets us at almost every corner of the street. Much skill, however, is required in selecting the authors to be read."

Allusion was made in the last Annual Report to a classified catalogue of the Library, then in the course of preparation by Mr. Ezra Abbott, Jr., formerly sub-master in the school. This catalogue is now completed, and ready for the press. It is a very elaborate work, and will be a valuable contribution to the science of Bibliography. The plan is one of great comprehensiveness and simplicity, is applicable to all collections of books, and, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, will be serviceable, not only to those who make use of the High School library, but to teachers, scholars, and librarians generally.

The Committee feel under deep obligations to Mr. Abbott for the labor and skill he has expended upon this work, and the great contribution he has thus made to the facilities of study and education; and they are confident that its publication will be a public service, both to this city and the community at large.

There has been but one change in the department of instruction. At the end of the Summer Term, Miss M. H. Everett, much to the regret of the Committee and of all connected with the School, resigned her office as Assistant. In October, Miss Mary F. Peirce was chosen to fill the vacancy. During the few weeks which elapsed before the appointment of Miss Peirce, the duties of her office were discharged by Miss Mary E. Kittredge and Miss Mary L. Bird, mem-

bers of the Senior Class. The ability and skill in teaching manifested by these young ladies, were highly creditable to them, and deserve special mention and acknowledgment in this place.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Grammar Schools are seven in number — the Shepard, Washington, Harvard, Mason, Broadway, Putnam, and Otis.

The *Shepard Grammar School*, under the charge of its devoted and able Master, Mr. W. H. Ladd, has made good progress during the year, and deserves high commendation. Mr. Ladd's mode of instruction is in some respects peculiar to himself; and though admirably adapted to develope and discipline the intellectual powers, yet as it differs somewhat from the common course of instruction pursued in schools of this grade, it is very possible, that the full results of his labors have not always been brought out at the regular Examinations. The order is at all times perfect, and the daily school exercises show that the pupils are made to think as well as to learn. The number of scholars in this school is not large enough to justify the appointment of an Assistant; accordingly the duties of the Master are very arduous; and he has felt under the necessity of devoting several hours each day, out of school, to the work of instruction.

At the Summer Examination some inequality was noticed in the different exercises. The Reading was very fine, showing thorough drilling and correct teaching. For the past two years this school has excelled in this branch. In *Arithmetic*, *Geography*, and *History*, the different classes passed an excellent examination. In *Grammar* the result was not so satisfactory. The answers were given in too great haste, and many of the words were parsed incorrectly. In both *Spelling* and *Defining* there were many failures. The *Writing* and *Maps* were excellent. The *Music* was not of the highest order.

At the Winter Examination the classes in *Arithmetic* answered promptly and correctly the questions with regard to the principles of the science, but partially failed in solving problems. The recitation in *History* was a good one, and showed a good understanding of the portion studied. The class in *Geography*, besides answering very intelligently the questions proposed, were able to draw mountain ranges upon the blackboard very accurately. The

Reading of the first class from Julius Cæsar was a very creditable performance. The piece selected was a difficult one, but it was read with spirit and expression, and its subject matter was well understood. In *Spelling* and *Defining* the first class did remarkably well and some of the definitions received special commendation. In the third class there were several failures. In *Grammar* the school fully redeemed its character, the classes examined reciting with promptness and accuracy. A very large number of *Maps* (between eleven and twelve hundred) were presented, which were remarkable for correctness of outline and accuracy of delineation; two or three deserve mention as being very beautiful. The *Writing* was good. Great improvement had been made in *Music* since the last examination. A few pieces of Composition were presented; but some bad spelling and a few improper or inelegant expressions were noticed.

Through the efforts of Mr. Ladd and the liberality of the inhabitants of North Cambridge, a library of between one and two hundred volumes, consisting principally of books of reference, and valued at two hundred dollars, has been procured for the use of this school. Such a library must needs be productive of good, and a similar one in each of our Grammar schools would be of great service both to teacher and pupils.

Early in June the Washington Schoolhouse was dedicated, and the *Washington Grammar School*, after a year's sojourn in the wilderness, at length reached its promised home. It was prepared, by the sad experience of a twelvemonth, fully to appreciate the privileges it was now to enjoy. A new and beautiful school-room, neatly and tastefully furnished, amply provided with everything necessary to the comfort and convenience of its occupants, must have been an agreeable resting-place to those who so lately had been houseless wanderers.

This school has fully maintained the high character it has so long enjoyed. Mr. Mansfield, its Master, still presides over its destinies with marked ability and success. At the beginning of the year, Miss Wiggin was appointed Assistant, and manifests the same energy, skill, and fidelity here, which characterized her in the school formerly taught by her, in the northern part of the Ward. At the commencement of the Winter Term, Miss Cutler resigned, and her place was filled by the appointment of Miss R. C. Haskell,

who has thus far performed the duties of her office, to the entire satisfaction of the Committee.

The Summer Examination was highly satisfactory. The *Reading* was uniformly excellent. The character of the piece read by the first class was grave and impressive, and this was well given by the style of reading. The answers to the questions showed that the class understood the subject, and had reflected upon the ideas of the author. The reading of the second class was correct and deliberate, and the explanations were intelligent. Some of the girls in the fourth class read very finely. The classes in *Geography* recited with promptness. The examination in *Arithmetic* was of the highest character, and the teaching had evidently been of the best kind. In *Grammar* the pupils generally understood the principles of the construction of sentences, and the true power of the different parts of speech. The class in *History* did exceedingly well and manifested a good acquaintance with the subject. In *Spelling* and *Defining* eighty-six per cent. of the words given out were correctly spelled, and ninety per cent. were correctly defined. The *Music* was mostly performed by the girls, the boys, to their great discredit, taking but little interest in the matter, and accordingly accomplishing but little. It was very good, however, and the effect was exceedingly pleasant.

At the Winter Examination, the *Spelling and Defining* were satisfactory, though there was a little want of promptness on the part of some of the boys of the third class. In *Grammar*, the recitations were good, and the classes had evidently received thorough instruction. In *Arithmetic* all the questions upon the principles of the science were answered promptly and correctly; there were a few failures in solving the problems given out, which appeared however to be rather the result of carelessness than a want of knowledge. Most of the questions in *History* were answered fully and intelligently; there were a few failures with regard to dates. The answers to the questions proposed in *Geography* were all prompt and correct. The *Reading* of the first class was a very interesting exercise. The pieces were read with a good appreciation of their spirit, and the explanations of the language and allusions, especially the historical allusions, were uncommonly correct and full. In *Composition*, the subjects were well chosen; and the pieces were all correctly written, and several of them with

unusual maturity of thought and style. No grammatical errors were noticed, and no examples of the improper use of words. The handwriting was neat and legible. The *Writing Books* generally appeared well, a few only having blots or errors; the style, however, was somewhat constrained and irregular, and many of the books denoted a want of freedom in handling the pen. Twenty-six large *Maps* were exhibited, all of which were admirably drawn. Several smaller maps, drawn in connection with the lessons in Geography, manifested an accurate knowledge of the countries studied. Two excellent specimens of isothermal charts were presented, which deserve special commendation. The order was all the most rigid disciplinarian could desire, and the Music was very good. The boys had aroused from their lethargy, and sung as well as the girls; possibly a little better.

The *Harvard Grammar School* is the largest in the city, and is under the charge of a Master and three Assistants. It has always been regarded as one of the best of our Grammar Schools. It has a corps of capable and efficient teachers, and the examinations have shown that they were laboring to good purpose. On the night of the 1st of January, the school-house was considerably damaged by fire, and the school was obliged to vacate the premises for about three weeks; with this exception, it has suffered no material interruption during the year.

At the Summer Examination, the *Spelling and Defining* were pronounced good. The per-centage of words spelled and defined correctly by the second class was larger than that of any corresponding class elsewhere. The classes in *Arithmetic* did exceedingly well. The problems were for the most part correctly solved; and the explanations were given in a very intelligent manner. The examination in *Geography* was very satisfactory, and the answers showed a good general knowledge of the countries studied. The recitation in *History* was respectable, but did not equal the expectation formed of this school. The second class recited well in *Grammar*, and appeared to understand the construction of sentences, and the power and use of the different parts of speech. The *Reading* of the lower classes was good, though in a few instances a tendency was noticed to emphasize unimportant words. In the first class, the reading was a little monotonous, but was slow and intelligent. The pieces selected were difficult, and perhaps above the age of the

scholars; but they were correctly explained. In *Composition*, the subjects were various; partly imaginative, partly relating to familiar scenes and common objects, and a few were historical. The style was good and generally appropriate to the tone of thought. In one or two, the subjects seemed to have led the writers into a vein of unsound sentiment and somewhat exaggerated expression. This is a common tendency among children at school. The undue exercise of the imagination is best restrained by taking familiar topics, or those upon which the writer possesses some positive knowledge. The *Writing Books* of the boys showed more care and improvement than those of the girls; an exception to the general rule. The *Drawing* was excellent. Many of the Maps presented were beautiful specimens of the art. The *Music* was exceedingly good. The time and harmony were perfect, and the proficiency made in this department was very creditable both to scholars and teacher.

At the Winter Examination, the classes in *Spelling* and *Defining*, in *Grammar*, in *Geography*, and in *History* passed a good examination, and with a few individual exceptions did what was required of them promptly and correctly. The classes in *Arithmetic* recited admirably; explaining principles and solving problems with hardly a failure. In *Reading*, the sixth class appeared well for their age, and read slowly and distinctly. The reading of the first class gave the sense finely; the class, however, was so large that there was no time to enter upon a critical examination of the pieces. The style of the *Compositions* was marked by care and propriety; the handwriting was neat, though in some cases too small. The general appearance of the *Writing Books* was very creditable. The copies written by the teachers were handsome specimens of penmanship. The boys wrote in a full round hand, and the girls in a clear and delicate style; both in good taste, and in a manner appropriate to their respective sexes. The *Maps* presented were well drawn. The physical features were well expressed, and correctly varied as to size and other characteristics, according to nature. The *Music* was excellent. The science had evidently been well taught, and the performances were spirited and interesting.

The order was not quite what it should have been: still nothing seriously impairing the discipline of the school was noticed. The reading, though very good, would have been improved by a more distinct articulation.

The *Mason Grammar School* has not been in so prosperous a condition as could be desired. It has been thought that there was a want of thoroughness and method in the system of instruction; a manifest improvement, however, has been noticed during the year, and the Winter Examination was the best which the committee had witnessed for a long time. During the Summer Term, the school suffered greatly from the illness of both its teachers, and for this reason was dismissed one week before the close of the term.

In September, Miss Demmon, the Assistant, on account of continued ill-health, resigned her office, and Miss E. K. Brackett, who had acquired a high reputation as a Middle School teacher, was chosen to fill the vacancy. During a portion of the summer, Miss Demmon's place was filled by a temporary Assistant. On account of the dismission of the school before the close of the Summer Term, the Examination was postponed until the 28th of October, and was then conducted in the same manner it would have been, had it taken place at the regular time. The *Reading* of the third class was respectable. The boys' voices, however, needed training. The first class did not read with that discrimination usually found in our Grammar Schools. They did not enter fully into the spirit of the piece, and it was thought there was much room for improvement. The *Spelling* and *Defining* were very good; the spelling of the first class was better than the average. The recitations in *Arithmetic* were generally correct; but the first class was wanting in promptness. The examination in *Geography* was very satisfactory; that in *History* was less so. The first class in *Grammar* did not pass a good examination; and the pieces of Composition, presented in connection with the Grammar, exhibited many marked deficiencies. The *Writing Books*, with two or three exceptions, were very well written and very neat. The *Maps* were well and accurately drawn. The *Music* was not of a high character. The order was very good.

At the Winter Examination, the *Spelling* and *Defining* of the first class were excellent; of the third class not so good. In *Grammar*, the classes for the most part were prompt and accurate in their answers and explanations. The *Reading* of the first class was tasteful and correct, but not quite loud enough. The sixth class, to borrow the epigrammatic language of the examiner, "read well, spelt better, and defined capitally." The exercise in *History*

showed a want of accuracy in dates; with this exception, it was very satisfactory. The recitations in *Arithmetic* and *Geography* were excellent. The *Compositions* of the younger classes were elementary exercises in the construction of sentences up to writing letters and other pieces of some length. The pieces of the first class were very correctly written; the hand-writing was good, and in three or four cases superior. The *Maps* were good, some of them showing excellent taste. The *Writing Books* were many of them disfigured with finger blots. In a few instances there was great improvement; but in general, though the writing was fair, but little progress had been made. The writing books had been changed the last term, and the want of improvement may in part be attributed to this circumstance. The *Music* was very fine. The order was good, and the general appearance of the school was thought to be improving.

The Mason Grammar school has been discontinued. Its successor, the Webster Grammar school, has commenced under very favorable auspices, and it is hoped the best wishes of its friends will be realized.

The *Broadway Grammar School* was said in the last Annual Report to be in "an improving condition." It has continued to improve steadily and constantly during the year, and now holds a high position among the Grammar schools of the City. The teachers have both labored with assiduity and success, and their instruction has been comprehensive and thorough.

At the Summer Examination, the *Reading* of the first and second classes was generally good and intelligent, but wanted animation. The pieces for the most part were well explained, though there was a lack of promptness. The fourth class read with great beauty and propriety. The sentiments of the piece were well understood, and the sense was given with remarkably good taste. The exercise in *History* was a complete failure. Owing to some deficiency either in the examiner or the class, hardly a question was answered. The examination in *Arithmetic* was one of uncommon excellence. The classes, which were examined, explained principles and solved problems with great promptness and intelligence. In *Grammar*, *Spelling* and *Defining*, and *Geography*, the result was very satisfactory. The third class in Spelling, and the fifth in Geography deserved sepcial commenda-

tion. Nearly all the *Writing Books* showed decided improvement. Not a blot was discovered, and only one book was at all defaced. The *Maps* were very neat and well drawn. The *Compositions* were well written both as regards choice of language and propriety of expression. The handwriting of all was good; that of a large portion was elegant. The *Music* was excellent.

The lower classes were thought to excel the upper in distinctness of articulation, and the proper intonation of the voice.

At the Winter Examination, the *Spelling* and *Defining* were both remarkably good. In *Grammar*, both the classes which were examined acquitted themselves admirably. In *Reading*, the first class had evidently made great proficiency. Its members read correctly and expressively, developing well by appropriate tones and emphasis the true meaning of the author. The various allusions, too, were well explained. *Geography*, *Arithmetic*, and *History* had evidently been well taught. The specimens of *Penmanship* presented for examination were bold, legible, and free from flourishes. The style of the *Compositions* was generally correct, and the thoughts were naturally expressed. The *Maps* were very neatly drawn. The order of the school was good, and the *Music* very fine.

The per-centage of attendance during the year has been 95; a little higher than that of any of the other Grammar schools.

The *Putnam Grammar School* continued during a portion of the Summer Term in a prosperous condition under the care of Mr. A. W. Whipple, a gentleman of rare intellectual and moral qualities, whose sudden and melancholy death was deeply lamented by all who had ever known him. In June, Mr. Lassell, having regained his health, resumed the duties of his office.

This School is too well known to need eulogy. During the year it has fully maintained its high reputation, and is in all respects a model school. It has two Assistants, who are both energetic and faithful teachers. At the Summer Examination, the first class *read* with taste and feeling, and in a natural and impressive style. The answers to the questions were full, prompt, and happily expressed. The members of this class appeared capable of appreciating the beauty of the finest poetry, and of explaining the ideas and imagery in appropriate and well chosen language. The second class read two poetical pieces uncommonly well; and the explanations of the

historical allusions in one of the pieces were very intelligent. The reading of the fourth class was an excellent exercise. The pieces were well understood, and the sense was given in appropriate tones. The recitations in *Geography* were very satisfactory. The *Spelling* was very good; the *Defining* was good, but not equal to the spelling. The rapidity with which the pupils solved problems in *Arithmetic*, and the accuracy with which they gave the reasons for the method of performing them, showed thorough teaching. The questions on the elementary rules were, with a single exception, correctly answered, and there was not a failure in the problems given to be solved on the blackboard. In *Grammar* and in *History*, the questions proposed were answered promptly and correctly. The style of the *Compositions* was simple and unaffected. The subjects were either familiar, or historical; both are well suited to the purposes of composition. The Penmanship in the main was very creditable. The *Writing Books* were very free from blots and errors, and showed good improvement. The *Music* was of a very high order. The scholars all sang, and seemed interested in the work. The chants were performed exceedingly well.

It is unnecessary to give the details of the Winter Examination. The exercises were all excellent, and the different Examiners seemed to vie with each other in their expressions of commendation.

The *Otis Grammar School* remains under the care of Mr. N. K. Noble, who continues to administer its affairs with his accustomed energy and zeal. At the close of the Summer Term, Miss Taft, the Assistant, resigned, and the Committee would take this opportunity to bear cheerful testimony to her faithfulness and success as a teacher. Miss E. R. Spaulding was promoted from the North Middle School to fill the vacancy. The order, improvement, and general appearance of this school have been through the year such as to receive the highest commendation of the Committee.

At the Summer Examination, the *Reading* was excellent. Words were defined, and sentences and allusions explained in a manner which indicated great intelligence. The class in *Grammar* analyzed difficult sentences very successfully. The classes in *History*, *Geography*, and *Arithmetic* appeared well. Many of the *Compositions* were well written; but some were deficient in punctuation and orthography. The subjects were not always judiciously selected; being many of them too abstruse, and

relating to topics about which the pupil must be supposed to know but little. The *Maps* were neatly and accurately drawn. Many of the *Writing Books* manifested very commendable improvement. A few instances of bad spelling, and a few blots were noticed.

At the Winter Examination, the first class in *Arithmetic* were questioned with regard to the principles of the science and the application of these principles, and passed a good examination. The fourth class did very well in whole numbers, but partially failed in decimals. The first class in *Geography* answered nearly every question that was given to them with a good degree of promptness. The *Reading* of the first class was too rapid, and did not manifest a proper discrimination of the sentiment of the piece. The historical and geographical allusions were not explained so well as they should have been. The first class *spelled* and *defined* well. The spelling of the third class was satisfactory; the defining was unsatisfactory. In *Grammar*, the first class were examined on examples of false syntax, which had been studied during the term. The bad grammar was readily corrected, but there was considerable hesitation in giving the reasons for the corrections; there were a few instances of carelessness; as a whole, the exercise, was not so good as could be desired. The second class was very large and had to be examined very hastily; a part recited promptly and well; a part appeared to have an imperfect understanding of the subject. The answers in *History* were very full and prompt, but few even hesitated. The style of the *Compositions* was good, and the subjects well chosen; a few words were mis-spelled. The *Writing Books* presented a neat appearance; the style of writing was rather stiff; but improvement was shown in almost every book. Nine *Maps* were presented, all of which were excellent. The *Music* was of a high order. The pupils sang with spirit, and answered questions promptly. The order was good.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

The middle schools are nine in number; — the Shepard, Washington, Dana, Harvard, Mason, Franklin, Otis, Thorndike, and North.

The *Shepard Middle*, under Miss Downes, has not only maintained itself where its former teacher left it, but has made rapid advancement. The order has been excellent, and the progress of

the classes in their several studies very creditable. This school has been somewhat migratory in its habits. At the beginning of the summer, it was removed from the Shepard to the Winthrop schoolhouse, its original habitation; and at the end of the summer it was moved back again. It suffered from these changes; those residing south of the railroad bridge leaving on account of the distance at the first removal, and some, living north of it, leaving for the same reason at the second. The school however appeared finely at both examinations.

The *Washington Middle*, under Miss Ireson, has in many respects improved. Compared with what it was two or three years ago, its present condition may be said to be very honorable, both to teachers and scholars. At the Summer Examination, the upper classes generally did very well, though a little more life would have improved their appearance. The reading and geography were unusually good. The lower classes appeared very badly. At the February Examination, the appearance of the school was highly creditable. Miss H. Torrey was Assistant during the Summer Term, and Miss R. S. Bates during the winter.

The *Dana Middle*, under the same teacher who has had charge of it since it was established, is in excellent condition, and has during the year fully sustained its high reputation. Both the Summer and Winter Examinations were very satisfactory.

The Harvard Middle during a portion of the year has been the victim of misfortune. In November Miss D. H. Chadbourne, who, in this and a Primary school, had served the city faithfully and acceptably for several years, resigned her office, and Miss L. M. Demmon, formerly Assistant in the Mason Grammar School was appointed in her place. Soon after her appointment, the lower part of the schoolhouse was seriously damaged by fire, and the school was elevated into the attic; after remaining a couple of weeks in these giddy heights, it descended into the City Hall on a very cold day; and, during a part of the time, for several days, was frozen out. It remained in the bleak and comfortless regions of the City Hall several weeks; the children, in addition to their attempts to keep warm, making commendable efforts to progress in their studies. To complete its misfortunes, during its brief residence in the Harvard attic, the teacher was taken sick, and her place was filled by a substitute. About two weeks before the close

of the term, the schoolhouse having been repaired, the school very gladly returned to its own room. Notwithstanding these serious interruptions, the school passed a very good examination, and appeared to be in a prosperous condition.

Mason Middle. — In September, Miss Brackett, who had taught here between one and two years with entire success, was transferred to the Mason Grammar School, and Miss M. M. Damon, a graduate of the State Normal School in West Newton, was appointed in her place. It is greatly to Miss Damon's credit that the school did not suffer by the change. The discipline continues good, and the instruction appears to be thorough. Both the semi-annual Examinations received the commendation of the Committee. The classes under the charge of the Assistant acquitted themselves creditably, and have appeared well when examined at the monthly visitations.

The *Franklin Middle* has been in excellent condition during the year. Miss Clapp is a faithful and successful teacher, and under her charge the school is making good progress. The report of the Examinations confirms this general statement.

The *Otis Middle* is a model school. Its teacher, Miss M. A. Smith, infuses into her pupils a love of learning, and inspires them with a portion of her own devoted and gentle spirit. It has been, while under her care, in a flourishing condition in every respect. In the reports of both the Summer and Winter Examinations, while all the exercises are highly spoken of, the *Reading* is especially commended. It was marked by distinct enunciation, just appreciation of the sense, and correct emphasis. The poetry, in particular, was finely read.

Thorndike Middle. — Miss Strickland, who for many years had charge of this school, resigned at the close of the Summer Term. It is due to her to say, that she was a devoted teacher, and aimed to make her school one of the best of its grade. Miss Sophia H. White was appointed in her place, but was compelled to leave at the end of two weeks, on account of ill health. While she remained, she gave entire satisfaction. During the succeeding three weeks, the school was temporarily under the care of Miss Richardson, a member of the High School. It then came under the charge of Miss Upham, its present teacher, and is now in a better condition than for several previous years. A good feeling exists between parents, teacher and children, and good improvement has been made in all the

studies. At the Summer Examination the performances were of unequal merit; some being very good, others not so good. At the Winter Examination the whole appearance of the school was highly creditable, and the *Reading* was excellent. "The training in this and the Otis Middle," says the report of the examiners, "is admirable, and must, if correct training can do it, make good readers."

North Middle. — In September, Miss Spalding, whose success in this school had been very marked, was transferred to the Otis Grammar; she was succeeded by Miss E. A. West. One great difficulty in the management of this school arises from the habits of smoking, chewing tobacco, and swearing, which the boys have acquired even at their early age. These degrading and pernicious habits, which usually go in company, and which, we regret to say, are not confined to this school, should receive the stern rebuke of every teacher, and the unqualified condemnation of all persons, who feel the least interest in the moral improvement of the young. This school also suffers from irregularity in attendance, an evil, which seems beyond the reach of teachers or of Committees. In spite of these obstacles, the order, since Miss West's appointment, has been of the best kind, and the improvement of the scholars as good as at any former period. The exercises at the examinations were, in the main, good.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Primary schools are twelve in number — the Winthrop, Washington, Dana, Amory, Harvard, Franklin, Broadway, Bridge, Eastern, Putnam, Otis, and City. Of these, the Dana, Amory, Bridge, and City contain an alphabet department, and have heretofore been called *Mixed Schools.*

Winthrop Primary. — The Winthrop Mixed School, consisting of Primary and Alphabet scholars, was kept during the Summer Term by Miss Augusta Allen, assisted during the last two weeks of the term by Miss E. A. West. The school was not in a satisfactory condition, and made but little progress. It was, however, so large, numbering at one time one hundred and twenty-eight scholars, that the teacher ought not to be censured; on the contrary, she did well considering the unfavorable circumstances in which she was placed. In September, the school was divided into

a Primary and Alphabet, and Miss Allen continued teacher of the Primary. Since the division, the scholars have manifested more interest in their studies, and a stronger desire to be constant in their attendance. The school has been very small, the average attendance for the last term having been twenty-nine, or about half that of the other Primary schools. At the examination in February the order was good, and the classes, with one slight exception, appeared well.

The *Washington Primary* has continued to keep its place as a very excellent school of its grade. The order has been as good as is either desirable or possible. While all the branches taught have been well attended to, the exercises in Reading and Enunciation have received special attention. In June, Miss C. M. Harris was appointed Assistant, and took the charge of the lower classes. The Summer Examination was a very fine one. While all the exercises gave evidence of industry and faithfulness, the classes in Arithmetic were particularly commended. At the February Examination, the school appeared respectably.

Dana Primary. — The last Annual Report left this school in a bad condition. All it needed, however, was a good teacher; and this, it was so fortunate as to obtain. As soon as it came under the charge of Miss Hill, order took the place of confusion; the children began to learn, and have continued to do so through the year. At the Summer Examination, the appearance of the school was very creditable, although some restlessness was still observable. At the Winter Examination, it appeared exceedingly well in every respect.

Amory Primary. — A pleasant change has come over the condition and prospects of this school. In September, without any apparent signs of regret, it left its wretched quarters on Hampshire street, and took possession of a pleasant and commodious room on Amory street, which had been kindly provided by the City Council. Exhalations from below have ceased to annoy it, and, in common with its neighbors, it can now enjoy the pure air of heaven. During the Winter Term it was crowded; but there seemed to be no practicable way of diminishing its number, and the teacher was accordingly under the necessity of taking all who came, and doing the best she could with them. The order of the school has not been at all times so good as the Committee desire; with this ex-

ception, it has uniformly appeared well. At both Examinations the recitations were highly commended. The drawings on the blackboard were thought to be very fine.

The *Harvard Primary* has made good progress during the year. In few schools, perhaps in none, do the scholars receive better instruction, or are they more thoroughly drilled. The Summer Examination was an admirable one. The recitations of all the classes were remarkable for promptness and accuracy. The reading was marked by distinct enunciation and correct expression. At the Winter Examination the school also acquitted itself very creditably.

Franklin Primary. — Miss Sarah J. Davis took charge of this school at the commencement of the year. During the first six months, owing partly to the ill health of the teacher, and partly to other causes, the school did not make very good progress, and at the semi-annual Examination the classes failed badly in some branches, particularly in arithmetic. During the Winter Term, however, it improved greatly, and the Winter Examination was an excellent one in all respects. The order was perfect; the scholars looked bright and happy, and the recitations were of a high character. The school suffered much inconvenience during the cold weather; the building in which it was kept being so old and out of repair that it was impossible some days to keep it comfortable.

Broadway Primary. — The teachers of this school are both competent and faithful, and the children under their charge have made good progress. The exercises at the semi-annual Examinations were generally good, and some of them were excellent. The pupils of this school manifest much interest in Drawing, and many of them excel in this elegant and practical branch of study.

Bridge Primary. — This has heretofore been a Mixed School of the worst kind. It has contained not only Primary and Alphabet, but also Middle scholars. So great has been the multiplicity of studies, that none but an excellent teacher could have kept it in a respectable condition. The present teacher deserves praise for having accomplished a great deal under very unfavorable circumstances. At both examinations the recitations were exceedingly good; and when all the disadvantages under which this school has labored are taken into consideration, it certainly occupies a very creditable position. Hereafter, the Middle scholars will be in-

structed elsewhere, and thus the number of studies will be considerably diminished.

Eastern and Putnam Primary. — These two schools are in the same building; are of about the same size, and are taught by two teachers of rare ability. They are described together because they are very similar, and the same remarks are applicable to each. They are both admirable schools in every respect. They have uniformly appeared well during the year, and at the examinations, the recitations were remarkably prompt and intelligent. The exercises in reading proved that thorough instruction had been given in that branch, and that a good foundation had been laid. The enunciation was very distinct, and the pieces selected were read with great propriety. The drawings on the blackboard deserve mention, as being good specimens for beginners.

The *Otis Primary* is a good school, and has made excellent improvement, especially during the last six months. The teacher is devoted to her work and thorough in her instruction. The Summer Examination was fair, but there were a few instances of prompting, which were very annoying. The weather was exceedingly warm, affecting both Committee and scholars, and probably the school hardly did itself justice. At the Examination in February, the exercises were generally creditable. The enunciation was distinct, the order was good, and the school, as a whole, appeared very well.

The *City Primary* is kept at the alms house, and is under the charge of Miss Harriet J. Chenery. The number of pupils varies from twelve to thirty, and there is consequently some want of uniformity in the appearance of the school. Miss Chenery is an energetic and successful teacher. Her good influence is not confined to the school-room, but she exercises a supervision over the children when out of school, which has resulted in a marked improvement in their habits and demeanor. The semi-annual Examinations were both excellent, and the progress of the pupils in their studies was all that could have been expected. The order was good, and the singing very fine.

This, though called a Primary for the sake of euphony, is in reality a Mixed school; the lowest class being composed of those yet learning the alphabet, while the members of the first class have made considerable progress, not only in reading and spelling, but in geography and arithmetic.

ALPHABET SCHOOLS.

The Alphabet schools are nine in number — the Winthrop, Washington, Franklin, Mason, Boardman, Thorndike, Putnam, Otis, and North.

Winthrop Alphabet. — This school was established in September, and was formerly a part of the Winthrop Mixed. Shortly after its establishment, it became a perfect chaos. Disorder, confusion, and disobedience reigned supreme. Accordingly, for a time, all recitations were suspended, and the teacher was instructed to direct all her energies to teach her pupils nature's first great law — order. Soon a visible improvement was manifested. The teacher recommenced the usual course of lessons, and has perseveringly labored, to the best of her ability, to do justice to those committed to her charge. The school is not yet in perfect order, but it has decidedly improved during the last six months, and some of the children have made good progress. At the examination, all the exercises were good, and the general appearance of the pupils was fair.

The *Washington Alphabet*, taught by Miss Eliza Gould, continues to show how well adapted she is to teach and govern young children. She has taken great pains with the enunciation exercises of her scholars, and is laying a good foundation for reading hereafter. The number of scholars having increased to the limit assigned by the regulation, in June, Miss C. E. Metcalf was appointed Assistant. Both examinations were good, but the one at the close of the Winter Term was specially commended.

The *Franklin Alphabet* has long been under the care of its present teacher, Miss Tarbell, who seems to possess peculiar qualifications for the position she occupies. At the Summer Examination, the Committee, as on past occasians, were welcomed by original songs, and the delight of the pupils in singing them was evidently great. The energy and enthusiasm of the teacher seemed to pervade the school, and though the room was crowded with the scholars, and the passages and entry by parents and friends, yet the utmost order was apparent, and the whole examination passed off with much life and spirit. At the Winter Examination, the schoolroom was again filled to overflowing, and the exercises, particularly those of the first class, were highly satisfactory and interesting.

The *Mason Alphabet* is a large school with an Assistant. It has been well managed during the year. Mrs. Jones, its teacher, is

well fitted to keep a school of this grade; she takes good care of the children, and wins their confidence and love. The Summer Examination was fair, but there was a little want of life and enthusiasm. This was, perhaps, owing to the fact, that both teachers are obliged to hear their respective classes in the same room, and, consequently, the recitations must be conducted in a quiet and subdued manner, so as not to interfere with each other. At the Winter Examination, the exercises were of unequal merit; while the reading of some of the pupils was excellent, that of others was hurried and indistinct. A fair proportion of the words were correctly spelled, and the order was very good.

The *Boardman Alphabet* has been very large through the year. Many of the scholars live at a great distance from the schoolhouse, and this they have considered a sufficient reason for being very irregular in their attendance. Taking these facts into consideration, the school has done as well as could reasonably be expected. At one time it was thought to be losing ground; but it recovered itself, and has since appeared to be improving. The examinations were both fair; but at the last, there was thought to be some indistinctness in the reading, and the school was not so quiet as it should have been.

The *Thorndike Alphabet* has continued under the care of Miss M. H. Butler, who has managed its affairs with fidelity and success. Her pupils make steady progress and render cheerful obedience. It appeared well at both examinations; at the last, in particular, the order and good deportment were very marked, and the recitations were all admirable.

The *Putnam Alphabet* continued for the first three months of the year, under the united care of Miss E. E. White and Miss A. P. Pendexter. In June it was divided; a new school was formed and placed under the charge of Miss Pendexter, while Miss White remained sole teacher of the Putnam. During the remainder of term the school was not what it should have been, and the Summer Examination was not satisfactory. The teacher soon after resigned, and Miss F. A. Brewer was appointed in her place. Under her administration the school has improved rapidly, and is now in excellent condition. At the Winter Examination, the pupils distinguished themselves for promptness and correctness in all their recitations.

The *Otis Alphabet*, the new school formed in June by the division of the Putnam Alphabet, has not fully equalled the expectations of the Committee. The order and improvement do not reach that excellence, which characterizes some of our Alphabet schools. The exercises at the Examinations were, as a whole, respectable, but there was an air of listlessness about the school, which struck the examiners unfavorably. The last examination, however, was more satisfactory than the first.

North Alphabet. — The teacher of this school is industrious and persevering. The order and percentage of attendance are better than the character of the pupils would lead us to anticipate; and, in consequence, unusual progress has been made in learning. In spite of the fact that over one hundred children, of foreign descent, are crowded into a miserable, badly ventilated room, the condition of this school is not a whit below the average of the other schools of its grade. At the Summer Examination, the reading of some of the classes was of the highest order, and the promptness and correctness of the scholars, in nearly all the departments, were very pleasing. At the Winter Examination, there was no falling off in the recitations, and the general appearance of the school was excellent.

TEACHERS' REPORTS.

The School Regulations provide that "it shall be the duty of each teacher to submit to the Committee, during the month of February in each year, a written report, in which the history of his or her school for the preceding year shall be fully presented, accompanied by such remarks, suggestions, and statistics, as the state of the school may seem to require." The principal object of this regulation is, that the teachers may have an opportunity of presenting their views with regard to their own schools, and of bringing to the notice of the Committee any subjects, which may seem to them worthy of attention. The reports of the past year were particularly distinguished for good sense and ability. They were read at a special meeting of the Board; and they received very careful attention from the Sub-committee appointed to prepare the annual report.

One suggestion, made in the report of the Master of the Otis Grammar School, should receive early consideration. It relates to the subject of promotions. At present, classes are promoted from

the Middle to the Grammar schools every six months, while admissions to the High School take place annually. This seriously interrupts the classification in the Grammar schools, as once in the course of each year, two or more classes must be united, or else an additional class formed. The suggestion is, that promotions from the Middle schools be made annually, and at the time when classes leave the Grammar schools for the High school. The classification could then be made at the beginning of the school year, and the regular system of instruction go on uninterruptedly till the close. The advantages of such a change are obvious; and it does not seem liable to any serious objections. If children are, by this means, kept a little longer in the Middle schools, they will perhaps be able, while there, to finish Colburn's First Lessons, and thus be better qualified than they now are, to explore the mysteries of Written Arithmetic. Possibly the same rule may be applied with advantage to promotions from the Primary to the Middle Schools.

MUSIC.

The Committee have been exceedingly gratified with the progress that has been made during the past year in this interesting department. The success, which has attended the efforts of the teacher, Mr. N. Lincoln, has been remarkable. The scholars are not only taught to sing, but they have also been thoroughly instructed in the elementary rules of Music, a knowledge of which is obviously necessary to the attainment of excellence in this science. Mr. Lincoln's profession has been well chosen; he is not only distinguished for his musical abilities and acquirements, but he has also a very happy manner of imparting instruction, which contributes not a little to his success in teaching.

There was a marked uniformity at the Winter Examination, in the singing of all the schools of the same grade. If any deserve particular praise, they are the Washington and Shepard Grammar Schools. These schools, at the August Examination, were very deficient in this branch; but at the last examination, they had made such proficiency that they were particularly noticed for their excellence. The Music at the High School was very beautiful, and deserves high praise.

The Committee feel under great obligations to those teachers, who have manifested an interest in the musical exercises, and

who have been in the habit of assisting Mr. Lincoln in his labors; and they trust that hereafter none will withhold their active co-operation in this work.

We have now gone through with the details of the past year, in the operations of the schools of the city. We have endeavored to be strictly impartial in awarding praise, and in pointing out failures. Failures in examinations, however, may sometimes be accidental, and sometimes are doubtless owing to the different modes adopted by examiners and instructors in putting questions. We have thought it best to enter more fully than usual into the particulars as brought out in the semi-annual Examinations. The facts set forth seem to us to justify the high opinion we have so often expressed of the condition of the Cambridge schools, and the ability and fidelity of the teachers. They furnish every encouragement to be desired for perseverance in the course hitherto followed. The harmonious action of citizens, teachers, and committees will, it is hoped, not only sustain the schools at their present high level, but carry on and perfect the system.

GEORGE STEVENS, *Chairman ex officio.*

C. C. FELTON,
NATHAN WILKINSON,
ZELOTES HOSMER,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
C. H. ALLEN,
MOSES CLARKE,
J. B. TAYLOR,

} *School Committee.*

ORDER OF DAILY EXERCISES IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

SUMMER TERM.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.

			Mr. Smith.	Mr. Horr.	Miss Manning.	Miss Hastings.	Miss Everett.
From 8-15	to	9-10	Virgil (Sen.)	Latin Less. (1st & 3d Div. J.)	French (Sen.)	Geometry (Mid.)	History (2d J.)
" 9-10	"	10	Greek Reader (Sen.)	Latin Lessons (2d Div. J.)	Moral Phil. (Sen.)	Algebra (3d J.)	English Composition.
" 10	"	10-50	Cicero or Virgil (Sen.)	Natural Philosophy (Mid.)	French (J.)	Algebra (2d J.)	English Composition.
" 10-50	"	11-20		RECESS.			
" 11-20	"	12-10	Astronomy (Sen.)	II. Greek Less. or Reader (Sen.)	French (Mid.)	Algebra (1st J.)	History (3d J.)
" 12-10	"	1		Cæsar (Mid.)	French (J.)	II. Greek Reader.	History (1st J.)

MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

From 8-15	to	9-10	Milton (Sen.)	Reading (2d Jun.)	Eng. Gram. (1st Jun.)	Arithmetic or Algebra (Mid.)	Eng. Gram. (3d J.)
" 9-10	"	10	Constitution U. S., or Int. Phil. (Sen.)	Latin Composition (Mid.)	French Composition.	English Grammar (2d J.)	Reading (3d. J.)
" 10	"	10-50	Greek Comp. (Sen.)	Logic (Sen.)	French Composition.	Reading (1st J.)	Reading (Mid.)
" 10-50	"	11-20		RECESS.			
" 11-20	"	1		MUSIC AND DECLAMATION.			

WINTER TERM.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.

							Miss Peirce.
From 8-15	to	9-10	Virgil (Col.)	I. Latin Lessons (Jun.)	French (Sen.)	I. Geometry (Mid.)	II. History (Jun.)
" 9-10	"	10	Cicero (Sen.)	II. Latin Lessons (Jun.)	I. French (Jun.)	III. Algebra (Jun.)	II. Geometry (Mid.)
" 10	"	10-50	I. Cæsar (Mid.)	Chemistry (Mid.)	French (Col.)	I. French (Mid.)	II. Algebra (Jun.)
" 10-50	"	11-20		RECESS.			
" 12-20	"	12-10	Greek Reader (Col.)	Greek Lessons (Sen.)	II. French (Mid.)	I. Algebra (Jun.)	III. History (Jun.)
" 12-10	"	1	Trigonometry (Sen.)	II. Cæsar (Mid.)	III. Geometery (Mid.)	II. French (Jun.)	I. History (Jun.)

MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

From 8-15	to	9-10	Goldsmith and Thomson (Mid.)	II. Scott and Grammar (Jun.)	Algebra (Sen.)	I. Scott & Grammar (Jun.)	English Composition.
" 9-10	"	10	Shakspeare (Sen.	I. Lat. Composition (Mid.)	French Composition.	II. Arithmetic (Mid.)	III. Arithmetic (Mid.)
" 10	"	10-50	III. Scott & Gram. (Jun.) and Constitution of U. S.	Book-keeping.	Algebra (Col.)	I. Arithmetic (Mid.)	II. Lat. Comp. (Mid.)
" 10-50	"	11-20		RECESS.			
" 11 20	"	12-10		Latin Composition (Sen.)			
" 12-10	"	1		MUSIC AND DECLAMATION.			

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Divisions of the Year.			TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.			MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS.	
			FRENCH.	MATHEMATICS.	MISCELLANEOUS.	ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.	MISCELLANEOUS.
FIRST YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	Pinney's Grammar, 20 Lessons.	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History, 57 pages.	Latham's Grammar; Scott's Poetry.	Map-drawing and Phys. Geog. of Europe.
		2d Q'r.	Pinney's Grammar, 20 Lessons.	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History, 72 pages.	Latham's Grammar; Scott's Poetry.	Map-drawing and Phys. Geog. of Europe.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Pinney, 15 Lessons, Fivas's Reader, 54 pages.	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History, 75 pages, England.	Latham's Grammar; Longfellow.	Phys. and Polit. Geog. of England; Map-drawing.
		4th Q'r.	Pinney, 15 Lessons, Fivas completed.	Algebra, 11 Sections.	History, 32 pages, France.	Latham's Grammar; Bryant.	Phys. and Polit. Geog. of France; Map-drawing.
SECOND YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	Pinney, 15 Lessons, Corinne, 100 pages.	Geometry, 3 Books.		Latham's Grammar; Goldsmith and Gray.	Arithmetic; Square and Cube Root; Drawing.
		2d Q'r.	Pinney, 15 Lessons, Corinne, 150 pages.	Geometry, 3 Books.		Latham's Grammar; Thompson.	Arithmetic, completed; Drawing.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Pinney, completed, Corinne, 200 pages.	Geometry, 2 Books.	Nat. Phil. Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.	Latham's Grammar; Milton.	Algebra; Drawing.
		4th Q'r.	Collot's Dramatic Reader, 175 pages, French Comp.	Geometry, completed.	Natural Philosophy, completed.	Latham's Grammar; Milton.	Algebra; Drawing.
THIRD YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	Collot's Dramatic Reader. 225 pages, French Comp.	Plane Trigonometry.	Chemistry, Metalloids.	Latham's Grammar; Shakspeare.	Book-keeping and Algebra.
		2d Q'r.	Collot's Dramatic Reader, Completed, French Comp.	Spherical Trigonometry.	Chemistry, Acids.	Latham's Grammar; Shakspeare.	Constitution of U. S. and Algebra.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Racine's La Thebaide; French Comp.	Astronomy, 12 Chapters.	Moral Philosophy; Theoretical Ethics.	Latham's Grammar; Everett.	Intellectual Philosophy and Geometry.
		4th Q'r.	Racine's Les Plaideurs; French Comp.	Astronomy, completed.	Moral Philosophy; Practical Ethics.	Latham's Grammar; Webster and Hayne.	Intellectual Philosophy and Geometry.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Divisions of the Year.		TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.			MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS.	
		CLASSICS.	MATHEMATICS.	MISCELLANEOUS.	ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.	MISCELLANEOUS.
FIRST YEAR. 1st Term.	1st Q'r.	1st Latin Book, 34 Lessons.	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History, 57 pages.	Latham's Grammar; Scott's Poetry.	Map-drawing and Phys. Geog. of Europe.
	2d Q'r.	1st Latin Book, 34 Lessons.	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History, 72 pages.	Latham's Grammar; Scott's Poetry.	Map-drawing and Phys. Geog. of Europe.
2d Term.	3d Q'r.	1st Latin Book, 34 Lessons,	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History, 75 pages, England.	Latham's Grammar; Longfellow.	Phys. and Polit. Geog. of England; Map-drawing.
	4th Q'r.	1st Latin Book, completed.	Algebra, 11 Sections.	History, 32 pages, France.	Latham's Grammar; Bryant.	Phys. and Polit. Geog. of France; Map-drawing.
SECOND YEAR. 1st Term.	1st Q'r.	Cæsar 1st Book; Grammar, Etymology.	Geometry, 3 Books.		Latham's Grammar; Goldsmith and Gray.	Arithmetic, Sq. and Cube Root; Lat. Comp., 20 Less.
	2d Q'r.	Cæsar, 2 Books; in Gram., The Verb.	Geometry, 3 Books.		Latham's Grammar; Thompson.	Arithmetic, completed; Latin Comp., 20 Lessons.
2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Cæsar, 2 Books; in Gram., Syntax commenced.	Geometry, 2 Books.	Nat. Phil. Mechanics, Hydrostaties and Pneumatics.	Latham's Grammar; Milton.	Algebra; Latin Composition, 20 Lessons.
	4th Q'r.	Cæsar, 2 Books; in Gram., Syntax.	Geometry, completed.	Natural Philosophy, completed.	Latham's Grammar; Milton.	Algebra; Latin Composition, 20 Lessons.
THIRD YEAR. 1st Term.	1st Q'r.	Cicero, 4 Orat. in Catilin; Grammar; 1st Greek Book, 36 Lessons.		Chemistry; Metalloids.	Latham's Grammar; Shakspeare.	Algebra; Latin Composition, 20 Lessons.
	2d Q'r.	Cicero, 3 Orat.; Grammar; 1st Greek Book, 36 Lessons.		Chemistry; Acids.	Latham's Grammar; Shakspeare.	Algebra; Latin Composition, 20 Lessons.
2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Cicero, 3 Orations; 1st Greek Book, completed.			Latham's Grammar; Everett.	Geometry; Latin Composition, 20 Lessons.
	4th Q'r.	Virgil, 1 Book of Æneid; Greek Reader, 20 pages.			Latham's Grammar; Webster and Hayne.	Geometry; Latin Composition, 20 Lessons.
FOURTH YEAR. 1st Term.	1st Q'r.	Virgil, 2 Books of Æneid; Greek Reader, 40 pages.			Baird's Classical Manual.	Latin and Greek Comp.; Algebra.
	2d Q'r.	Virgil, 3 Books of Æneid; Greek Reader, 40 pages.			Baird's Classical Manual.	Latin and Greek Comp., Algebra.
2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Virgil's Eclogues and Georgics; Greek Reader, 40 pp.			Baird's Classical Manual.	Latin and Greek Comp., Geometry.
	4th Q'r.	Cicero Reviewed; Greek Reader, completed.			Baird's Classical Manual.	Latin and Greek Comp., Geometry.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE SCHOOLS IN CAMBRIDGE, AT THE END OF THE WINTER TERM, MARCH, 1853.

Name of School.	Location.	Teachers.	Salary.	Average Number Summer Term.	Average Number Winter Term.	Average Number for the year.	Average Attendance Summer Term.	Average Attendance Winter Term.	Average Attendance for the year.	Per cent. Attendance Summer Term.	Per cent. Attendance Winter Term.	Per cent. Attendance for the year.	Not absent nor tardy for the year.
High School.	Amory Street.	Elbridge Smith.	$1500	153	190	171	138	173	155	91	91	91	5
		John Emory Horr.	700										
		Miss N. W. Manning.	400										
		" F. L. E. Hastings.	350										
		" Mary F. Peirce.	350										
Ward I.													
Washington Grammar.	Brattle Street.	Daniel Mansfield.	1000	110	114	112	101	105	103	93	92	92	2
		Miss S. E. Wiggin.	300										
		" Ruth C. Haskell.	250										
" Middle.	" "	" A. M. Ireson.	300	95	98	96	84	87	86	88	89	89	1
		" Rutharia S. Bates.	200										
" Primary.	" "	" Mary S. Gould.	275	93	96	95	79	87	83	84	90	87	1
		" C. A. Harris.	150										
" Alphabet.	" "	" Eliza Gould.	275	78	88	83	74	78	76	82	78	80	
Shepard Grammar.	North Avenue.	William H. Ladd.	1000	44	46	45	41	43	42	92	95	93	
" Middle.	" "	Miss C. E. Downes.	300	46	44	45	38	37	37	83	84	83	
Winthrop Primary.	" "	" Augusta Allen.	275	87	36	63	70	31	51	79	85	82	
" Alphabet.	" "	" Anne E. Boynton.	225		82			60			73		
City Primary.	Alms House.	H. J. Chenery.	225	20	24	22	18	20	19	90	84	87	3
Ward II.													
Harvard Grammar.	Harvard Street.	A. B. Magoun.	1000	159	150	155	147	139	143	92	93	92	2
		Miss Emily James.	300										
		" Helen Clapp.	300										
		" L. F. Clapp.	300										
" Middle.	" "	" L. M. Demmon.	300	53	49	51	49	46	48	92	93	93	

Harvard Primary.	Harvard street.	Miss Helen A. Dodge.	275	62	64	63	58	59	58	89	85	87	
Broadway Grammar.	Broadway.	Benjamin W. Roberts.	1000	89	88	88	84	84	84	94	95	95	10
		Miss Lucretia Clapp.	300										
" Primary.	"	" Martha A. Gregory.	275	103	98	101	92	88	90	89	90	90	
		" M. A. Miles.	150										
Mason Grammar.	State Street.	A. C. Smith.	1000	80	95	87	70	80	75	88	84	86	2
		Miss Eliza K. Brackett.	300										
" Middle.	" "	" Martha M. Damon.	300	87	85	86	75	78	76	86	91	89	1
		" Ellen Lewis.	200										
" Alphabet.	" "	Mrs. Mary M. Jones.	275	133	121	127	92	86	89	69	71	70	2
		Miss Martha H. Clarence.	150										
Franklin Middle.	Franklin Street.	" Frances A. Clapp.	300	57	49	53	53	45	49	93	93	93	4
" Primary.	" "	" Sarah J. Davis.	275	68	66	67	62	62	62	91	94	93	
" Alphabet.	" "	" M. A. Tarbell.	275	74	83	78	62	71	67	83	85	84	
Dana Middle.	Centre Street.	" Sophia Studley.	300	50	56	53	41	51	46	82	91	86	
" Primary.	" "	" Abby H. Hill.	275	55	66	61	49	59	54	89	89	89	
Amory Primary.	Amory "	" Susan Dimond.	275	58	73	66	50	56	53	86	77	82	
Bridge "	Pioneer "	" Jane Dallinger.	275	58	64	61	48	52	50	83	81	82	
Boardman Alphabet.	School "	" Ann Lewis.	275	78	80	79	65	69	67	83	87	85	1
WARD III.													
Putnam Grammar.	South Fourth Street.	J. M. Lassell.	1000	114	103	109	109	96	102	95	93	94	4
		Miss S. M. Burnham.	300										
		" M. A. Chandler.	300										
" Primary.	" " "	" Frances N. Smith.	275	70	63	66	66	60	63	93	95	94	1
" Alphabet.	North " "	" Frances A. Brewer.	225	94	83	88	85	71	78	90	85	88	
Otis Grammar.	Otis Street.	N. K. Noble.	1000	72	77	75	68	73	70	95	95	95	8
		Miss E. R. Spalding.	300										
" Middle.	" "	" Martha A. Smith.	300	56	60	58	52	56	54	93	94	94	3
" Primary.	" "	" H. E. Conant.	275	68	67	67	61	61	61	88	90	89	1
" Alphabet.	South Fourth Street.	" A. P. Pendexter.	275	79	85	82	71	71	71	90	83	87	3
Thorndike Middle.	Thorndike Street.	" Sarah M. Upham.	250	58	58	58	55	55	55	95	94	94	4
" Alphabet.	" "	" M. H. Butler.	275	80	80	80	70	71	71	88	89	88	2
North Middle.	North Third Street.	" Elizabeth A. West.	250	50	43	47	46	37	42	93	85	89	2
" Alphabet.	" " "	" Hannah T. Clarke.	275	90	82	86	82	75	78	91	90	90	1
Eastern Primary.	South Fourth Street.	" E. K. Hyde.	275	69	61	65	64	57	61	92	93	92	3
Music Teacher.		Nathan Lincoln.	800										

SUMMARY OF THE SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL WARDS.

	Number of Schools.	Salary.	Cost of Tuition per Scholar exclusive of Music.	Average Number Summer Term.	Average Number Winter Term.	Average Number for the year.	Average Attendance Summer Term.	Average Attendance Winter Term.	Average Attendance for the year.	Per cent. Attendance Summer Term.	Per cent. Attendance Winter Term.	Per cent. Attendance for the year.	Not absent nor tardy for the year.
High School, ...	1	$3,300	19.30	153	190	171	138	173	155	91.	91.	91.	5
Music, ...		800											
Ward I.	9	4,775	7.94	573	628	601	505	548	527	88.	87.	88.	7
Ward II.	16	8.675	6.80	1264	1287	1276	1097	1125	1111	87.	88.	87.	22
Ward III.	12	5,575	6.33	900	862	881	829	783	806	92.	91.	91.	32
Total,	38	$23,125	$7.62	2890	2967	2929	2569	2629	2599	89.	89.	89.	66

SUMMARY OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE DIFFERENT GRADES.

	Number of Schools.	Salary.	Cost of Tuition per Scholar exclusive of Music.	Average Number Summer Term.	Average Number Winter Term.	Average Number for the year.	Average Attendance Summer Term.	Average Attendance Winter Term.	Average Attendance for the year.	Per cent. Attendance Summer Term.	Per cent. Attendance Winter Term.	Per cent. Attendance for the year.	Not absent nor tardy for the year.
High School, ...	1	$3,300	19.30	153	190	171	138	173	155	91.	91.	91.	5
Music, ...		800											
Grammar Schools, ...	7	9,950	14 83	668	673	671	620	620	620	93.	92.	92.	28
Middle "	9	3,000	5.48	552	542	547	493	492	492	89.	91.	90.	15
Primary "	12	3,550	4.47	811	778	795	717	692	705	88.	89.	89.	9
Alphabet "	9	2,525	3.39	706	784	745	601	652	627	85.	83.	84.	9
Total,	38	$23,125	$7.62	2890	2967	2929	2569	2629	2599	89.	89.	89.	66